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No. 1552.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1857.

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Stamped Edition, 5s.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—INSTRUC-
TION IN PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. T. F. HARDWICH
has a CLASS every Morning for INSTRUCTION on the SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES of PHOTOGRAPHY, illustrated by
Practical Demonstrations in the Art. For a Prospectus apply to
J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The sum
of £1,000, or 1d. remains to be collected of the 40,000
necessary to complete this building. The Committee would thus
be able to double the existing accommodation for the sick poor.
The plans and contract with the builder are quite ready, and will
be signed on the day that the last shilling is promised. Donations
are earnestly requested of large and small sums.
Will no one be found to give glory to God, by himself subscribing
sufficient to finish one of these noble Institutions, which are so
well calculated to promote peace on earth, and good-will towards
man?

Amount already promised £18,000 19 11
Amount still required 21,000 0 11

All contributions to this Fund may be paid by four instalments.
Subscriptions will be received for the King's College Hospital
Building Fund by Messrs. Twining, Messrs. Coutts & Co., Messrs.
Drummonds, Messrs. Hoares, Messrs. Williams, Deacon & Co.,
Messrs. Barclay, Bevan & Co., Miss Louisa Twining, 12, Bedford
place, W.C. Secretary to the Ladies' Committee: W. T. Copeland,
Esq., M.P., 100, New Bond-street; William Foster, Secretary of
King's College Hospital, W.C.; or J. W. Cunningham, Secretary
of King's College, London, W.
Post-office orders to be made payable to John William Cunningham,
at the Strand Office.
July 25, 1857.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCE-
MENT OF SCIENCE.—THE NEXT MEETING will be held
at DUBLIN, commencing on August 26, 1857, under the Presi-
dency of the Rev. H. LLOYD, D.D., D.C.L., V.P.R.I.
The Reception Room will be in the Examination Hall, in
Trinity College.
Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association,
accompanied by a statement whether the author will be present
at the Meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, M.A.,
F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, Malvern Bridge, Oxford;
or to L. E. Foote, Esq., Rev. Prof. Jellott, and Dr. Hancock,
Local Secretaries, Dublin.
JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer.
6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—To
accommodate the crowds attending this Museum in the Even-
ings, the Museum will be open three Evenings a week till further
notice. The admission will be free on Monday and Tuesday
Evenings, and by payment of 6d. on Wednesday Evenings. The
hours are from 4 till 9.
By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY, Session 1857-8.

ON FRIDAY, the 3rd of October next, an EXAMINATION
will be held for the Matriculation of Students in the Faculties of
ARTS, LAW, and MEDICINE, and in the Departments of
CIVIL ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE.
Additional Matriculation Examinations will be held before the
close of the first Term, but the last Matriculation Examination
in the Faculty of Medicine will take place on the 25th of No-
vember.

The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on Tuesday,
the 30th of October. The Council have the power of conferring
at these Examinations Ten Senior Scholarships of the value of
£20 each, viz.:—Five in Arts, Law, and Medicine; Five in the Faculty
of Medicine; and One in the Faculty of Law; and Forty-five
Junior Scholarships, viz.:—Fifteen in Literature, and Fifteen in
Science, of the value of £10 each; Six in Medicine, Three in
Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of £20 each; and
Four in Agriculture, of the value of £15 each.

In addition to these Scholarships the Council is empowered to
award at the same examinations several prizes, varying in value
from 10l. to 50l.

The Queen's College, Galway, is a College of the Queen's Uni-
versity in Ireland, and is one of the National and Military Colleges
for purposes of graduation in Arts, Law, and Medicine, by the Senate
of the University of London.

Prospectuses containing full information as to the subjects of
Examination and Courses of Instruction may be obtained on
application to the Registrar.
By order of the President,
WILLIAM LUTON, M.A., Registrar.
Galway, 10th July, 1857.

EWELL COLLEGE, near EPSOM, Surrey.
Principal—DR. KNIGHTON, M.R.A.S., formerly Professor in
the Hindu College, Calcutta, and late Lecturer on Education
in Whitland Training College, Chelsea.

Very Fructified and Rev. W. C. R. S., M.A., St. John's College,
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In the School Department at Ewell College the Pupils are pre-
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Inclusive Terms, 40 to 60 Guineas per annum. No extras.—In
the College Department, the Students are prepared for the Uni-
versities, the Civil Service Examinations, and Direct Army Ap-
pointments. Inclusive Terms, 70 to 100 Guineas. No extras. In
every instance the probable future is the rule of study.

Ewell is 12 miles from London by road, and one from Epsom.
It is noted for its salubrity, and was on that account chosen by
Henry the Eighth as the site of his celebrated Nonsuch Palace,
the ruins of which are in the vicinity of the College.
Drilling and the Grand Exercise by an experienced Officer.
Address the Principal, the College, Ewell, Surrey.

EDUCATION.—GERMANY.—TO PARENTS
AND GUARDIANS AT GROVE HOUSE, Coblenz, de-
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Church, YOUNG LADIES receive under the direct supervision
of the Principals (the Misses Kottwitz and Dowerdwell, with
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maternal English home. Terms moderate. Prospectuses and re-
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may be had of one of the Principals, who is now in town and can
be seen daily between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, at 10, Old
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The Rev. S. Tucker, the English Chaplain, strongly recommends
Miss K. S. establishment, as conducted on religious and Protestant
Christian principles.

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President—Sir CHARLES L. EASTLAKE, P.R.A.
WORKS of ART intended for the coming EXHIBITION at
the BIRMINGHAM SOCIETY OF ARTISTS will be received by
the Agent, Mr. GREEN, 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital,
(subject to the conditions in the Society's Circular) up to the 5th
of August next.
J. EATON WALKER, Hon. Sec.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

GREAT PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION IN BRUSSELS.

THIS EXHIBITION will OPEN on the 10th of next AUGUST.
English Artists are requested to send their Contributions to Mr.
CONSTANT MERTENS, 6, Catherine-court, E.C., London, on
or before the 7th of next month. A special space is reserved in
this Exhibition for Works of Galvanoplasty and Chromolitho-
graphy.

**THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34,
Soho-square.**—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many
years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility,
Gentry, and Principals of Schools to her Register of English and
Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TU-
TORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and
Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge
to Principals.

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THE CLASSES will BEGIN for the Session 1857-1858 on
THURSDAY, October 15, under the following Professors:—
Rev. J. Baines, M.A., Oxon.—Biblical Literature, Latin.
T. S. Baynes, Esq., LL.B.—English Language and Literature.
F. S. Cary, Esq.—Drawing.
Richard Cull, Esq., F.S.A.—Reading aloud.
James Heath, Esq., B.A., Oxon.—Ancient History.
Prof. Helmann, Ph.D.—German Language and Literature.
Prof. Hullah—Vocal Music, Harmony.
(Vocal)—Natural History.
Gottfried Kinkel, Ph.D.—History of Fine Art, Geography.
Rev. Walter Mitchell, M.A. Cantab.—Mathematics, Natural
Philosophy.
Monn Adolphe Ragon—French Language and Literature.
(Vocal)—Modern History.
Signor Valletta—Italian Language and Literature.

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For Pupils taking the entire Course of Study, 18l. 18s. a-year, or
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For Pupils attending two or more Classes, 11l. 6s. a Term for
Classes meeting twice a week, and 1l. 1s. for those meeting once.
For Pupils attending one Class only, 9l. 2s. a Term for Classes
meeting twice a week, and 1l. 6d. for those meeting once.

THE SCHOOL for JUNIOR PUPILS will RE-OPEN on
THURSDAY, October 15. The Fees are, 6l. 6s. a Term for Pupils
under, and 6l. 6s. for those above, Fourteen.
Prospectuses may be had on application at the College.
JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

Head Master—REV. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., assisted by five
Resident Masters, besides other teachers.
The object of this Public School is to give a first-class Education,
based on religious principles. The Course of Study includes
Classics, Mathematics, and the various branches of a sound En-
glish Education. The situation is beautiful and healthy, the spacious
premises were provided expressly for the School, and the domestic
arrangements are on a most liberal scale.
Prospectuses on application to the Head Master or Resident
Secretary, at the School; or to the Honorary Secretary, at the
Commons Room, Foundry-lane, London.
The Second Session of 1857 will commence on WEDNESDAY,
July 30.
By order of the Committee,
T. M. CHURCH, Sec. Treasurer.
REV. THOMAS RILES, Resident Secretary.
ALGERNON WELLS, Hon. Secretary.

EDUCATION.—READING, BERKS.—MRS.

KILPIN and Miss FULLER have much pleasure in in-
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to seek a larger house, they have taken the premises lately occupied
by Miss Lamb, No. 17, Russell-street, which is considered the
healthiest part of Reading. The ages of their Senior Class range
from 14 to 18. French and German Governesses reside in the house.
A Kinder-Garten Class for junior pupils. The system of instruction
is oral.—Terms from 45 to 60 Guineas. Prospectuses, with Testi-
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taught Grammatically and Conversationally. A Foreign
Gentleman (married), who has been engaged these five years in
the above Academy in a public School, London, attends Private
Families and Schools; distance no object. Pupils received at his
own residence. References to Principals of Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Schools, where at present enrolling, Address Kappa, Mr. Mad-
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EDWARD the SIXTH, at Great Berkhamstead, Herts.—
The School Master has a FEW VACANCIES in his House
for Boarders. July 1, 1857.

TUITION.—A Married Clergyman, without

Charge, residing in his house in Kent, who has been
Eight PUPILS, will shortly have a VACANCY FOR ONE, to
whom a superior Education in Classics and Mathematics and
Modern Languages is essential.—Address Rev. E. R., care of
H. Owen, Esq., 16, Great Marlborough-street, London.

SEMINARY for YOUNG LADIES.—

OWEN ASH, MILNTHORPE, WESTMORELAND.—
MISS ALEXANDER (from London), successor to Mrs. Hayton,
and Miss Bradshaw, receives a limited number of Young Ladies
into her Establishment.
References kindly permitted to the Rev. N. Padwick, Miln-
thorpe; the Rev. J. Masheer, M.A., Bury, Lancashire; the Rev.
R. Goldham, Vicarage, Newnham, Herts; J. Priestley, Esq.,
Albion-street, Kendal; Park, Kent; Sir James Princeps,
Wimbledon Park, Surrey, S.W.; Mrs. Pennington, Green Bank,
Sedburgh, &c. &c.
The next term will commence on Tuesday, August 4th.

ELTHAM COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Principal—Mr. W. Porter Knightley, L.C.P.
The pupils of this school are efficiently prepared for the Uni-
versities, the Military College, and for professional and commercial
pursuits. The School will re-open on THURSDAY, the 30th of
July.—For Prospectus of Terms and of the course of study, apply
to Messrs. Swale & Wilson, 21, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury;
or to the Principal, Eltham, Kent.

EDUCATION IN HANOVER.—A Lady,

who has conducted a superior Establishment in HANOVER
for some years, has VACANCIES for a few PUPILS. Ladies
desirous of acquiring the German Language will have opportuni-
ties of learning it with facility, and find every attention and com-
fort. Terms moderate, and satisfactory references given.—Address
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S.W.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—BONN-ON-

THE RHINE.—M. MORSBACH, Principal of an Es-
tablishment for the Education of Young Gentlemen at BONN, will
be in England in a fortnight, and will be happy to pay attention
to any inquiries. His references are Mr. Leonard, 1, Balter's
Hall-court, City; Mr. Lambert, 39, Coal Exchange; or Messrs.
Dingemans, 114, New Bond-street; from whom particulars may
be obtained.

MONS. F. DE PORQUET, Author of 'Le

Trésor,' after an absence of Fourteen Years from Tavistock-
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LESSONS on his Popular Method to Schools, Institutions, and
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The Rudiments of Hindustani, Persian, and Arabic will be
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the more advanced Pupils will be prepared for Examination on
their arrival in India.

The Course of Instruction includes not only that which is ne-
cessary to pass at Addiscombe or Haileybury, but all that may be
required for those who are destined to pursue an Indian career.
The History and Geography of the country, and the general
features of Anglo-Indian life, are taught by a gentleman whose
perfect acquaintance with India, from long residence there, pecu-
liarly qualify him for the duty, which he has undertaken.

Apply (personally or by letter) to the Rev. J. A. EMMERTON, D.D.,
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LITTLE BOYS.—The Wife of a Clergyman of

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for her best schools. The experience of a mother, and the com-
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teacher, afford a guarantee for domestic comforts and educational
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LONDON, S.E., is adapted for First-class Mercantile In-
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English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be
quick at Accounts; while the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and
Mechanics, are also liberally provided for. Terms moderate and
inclusive. School RE-OPENED JULY 25th.

J. YEATS, F.R.G.S., Principal.
N.B. During the past year, youths from the upper divisions
have been received into some of the largest Mercantile, Manu-
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AND LANDSCAPE PAINTING.—The
Pupils have taken the highest Honours at the Military Colleges
of Woolwich and Addiscombe, and by recent arrangement a por-
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Old Brompton, S.W.

A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN, of the

French Cantons of Switzerland, a Doctor of Philosophy, and
during twenty years a Professor of French Literature at a
University in a German Town of Switzerland, would feel much
pleasure in taking upon himself the responsibility of educating
with his Sons, TWO YOUNG ENGLISH GENTLEMEN of
good Family. He resides in an agreeable Country House, and
French and German are both spoken in the family. For further
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EDUCATION.—UPPER SUNBURY, Middlesex.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL,
conducted by Mr. UNDERWOOD. The Course of Instruction at
this Establishment aims at insuring for the Pupil sound and ex-
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with the Continental Languages, Mathematics, History, &c. which
has now become essential to a liberal Education. Mount Pleasant
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its own grounds, 14 acres in extent. Omnibuses leave frequently
for Sunbury several times daily. The Hallway to Hampton Court
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may be had of Mr. UNDERWOOD, Upper Sunbury, Middlesex, S.W.

CITY of LONDON CLASSES (Elementary

and advanced) for FRENCH and GERMAN and FO-
REIGN CORRESPONDENCE, 10, Tokenhouse-lane, Loth-
bury, conducted by Dr. RICHHEIM, late Editor of the
"Deutsch-Athenæum." Select Pupils receive special In-
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and Families attended. Lessons in Classics, Mathematics, and
Geography. Apply, by letter, to Dr. BOCKMANN, 21, Portico-
crescent, W.C.

MR. KIDD'S LONDON AND PROVINCIAL LECTURES.

MR. WILLIAM KIDD is NOW PREPARED to
form ENGAGEMENTS for the approaching season. A
List of his New Lectures for 1857-8 will be sent upon re-
quest, and he is particularly anxious that every person desirous
of the view to embrace that, can send his order for a ticket
enjoyable, and the World's inhabitants immensely happy.—New-
road, Hammersmith, July 25.

NEWSPAPER

FRENCH—MARIOT DE BEAUVOISIN'S

CLAS-8 ROOMS, 17, King William-street, City.

Prospectus sent on application.

GERMAN, French, Italian.—9, Old Bond-st., Piccadilly. Dr. ALTSCHEL, Author of 'The First German Reading Book, &c. Examiner Roy. Coll. Proc. M. Philolog. 8, Prof. Elong. &c. Two LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson or alternately, without any addition to the terms, at the Pupil's or his own house. Each Language spoken, in his PRIVATE Lessons and select separate CLASSES. Preparation in Languages necessary for mercantile and military service, of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.

MR. B. H. SMART acquaints his Friends that he still continues to INSTRUCT CLERICAL and other PUPILS in EDUCATION, to meet Classes in Families and Schools for English generally, and to engage for Public Readings and Lectures.—37, Wyndham-street, Bryatstone-square, W.

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NUMISMATICS.—REMOVAL.—Mr. C. R. TAYLOR respectfully informs his Friends and Numismatic Collectors that he has removed from Tavistock-street to No. 2, MONTAGUE-STREET, ROSSBY-SQUARE, N.B.—An extensive variety of Ancient and Modern Coins, Medals, Numismatic Books, Cabinets, &c. on Sale. Orders and communications punctually attended to, and Articles forwarded for approval to any part of the Country.

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Parties desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the plan of the BANK OF DEPOSIT. Prospectuses and Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.
PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

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The present building, opened in 1795, being in many important respects defective, the President and Governors have recently purchased some adjoining premises, upon which they propose to erect a new building, with Day Rooms, &c. and a Chapel, and to provide an Atrium Grounds, in this manner, and by the improvements they hope to effect in the present hospital they will be enabled to promote the more speedy recovery of the patients, and thus render the Institution more extensively useful than it is at present.

Contributions for this purpose are solicited by the Governors of the Hospital, and will be received by Messrs. Hoare, Bankers, Fleet-street, London; and by any of the Banks in Bath, and by Mr. Benjamin Starr, the Registrar of the Hospital.

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This Establishment, newly erected, is fitted up with every regard to the comfort of patients, and the most efficient practice of the Water Treatment. It is situated on an eminence near the village of Bowness, with a commanding view of Windermere Lake. The salubrious atmosphere, its abounding springs of the purest water, and the ample range for exercise amongst the mountain scenery, added to the endless beauties and attractions of the whole district, distinguish this Establishment as one of the most attractive in the Kingdom.
Prospectuses may be had by addressing Dr. HUDSON, Windermere.

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HYDROPATHY.—A new and extensive Establishment, named IKLEY WELLS, has recently been opened for the treatment of Patients and Visitors, in the beautiful Valley of the Wharfe, six miles from Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire. It has been erected at a great cost, and is one of the finest and most delightful residences for Invalids both in summer and winter. The Medical department is conducted by Dr. RICHARDS, late Physician to the Ben Rhydding Establishment, and who, fifteen years ago, first introduced the practice of Hydropathy into this part of the country.—For further information apply for Prospectuses to Mr. STRACHAN, Ikley Wells, near Otley.

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MONUMENTAL BRASSES, Ecclesiastical, Corporate, Official and Private Seals, Dies, Stamps, and Plates in Medallion and Modern Styles. Arms sculptured; sketch, &c. 6d.; in colour, 2s.; painted on vellum, 3s.; Crests on Seals, &c.; Monograms and Heraldic designs executed in correct style.—W. MORRIS, Heraldic Artist and Engraver, 44, High Holborn, W.C. Price List by post.

ANCIENT GLASS, VASES, ROMAN

COINS, &c.—Mr. JOSEPH CURT, of London, Antiquary, Numismatist, established in 1839, begs respectfully to announce that he has just completed the Catalogue of MONS. FRANK ROSSBY'S Antique Glass, the finest and most complete private collection in Paris, (Sale 1st of August); also the Catalogue of MONS. ROSSBY'S most select and valuable Roman Coins in all metals, (seven days' Sale, 3rd to 10th of August); to be sold at Auction by Messrs. BORTHAY & WILKINSON, from whom Catalogues are now to be had; also of Mr. CURT, 159, Great Portland-street, Regent-street.

Commissions executed also in Paris, where Mr. CURT goes regularly once a month since the beginning of this year.

TO AUTHORS.—ROBERT HARDWICK, PUBLISHER and PRINTER, 20, Duke-street, Piccadilly, is prepared to undertake the Printing and Publishing of Travels, Poems, Essays, Pamphlets, &c. on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. From the central position of his Establishment, and the large sale of some of his recent Publications, he is enabled to place all Works entrusted to him in the channels most likely to insure success.—Hardwick's Instructions to Authors sent by post on receipt of a stamp.

MUSICAL LIBRARY.—10,000 new ENGLISH and FOREIGN COMPOSITIONS of interest and merit, published during the last eighteen months, have just been added to the Universal Circulating Musical Library, which contains Two Guineas per annum. Subscribers presented with One Guineas' worth of Music. Supplementary Catalogue, 2s.; Complete Catalogue, 4s. 6d., containing more than 10,000 distinct Works—Prospectus on application to Messrs. GUTHRIE, SCHUMANN & CO. Importers of Foreign Music and Publishers, 86, Newgate-street.

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REVIEWS

Autobiography of Lutfullah, a Mohamedan Gentleman; and his Transactions with his Fellow-Creatures: interspersed with Remarks on the Habits, Customs, and Character of the People with whom he had to deal. Edited by Edward B. Eastwick. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THANK you, Munshi Lutfullah-Khan! We have read your book with wonder and delight. Memoirs of a live Moslem gentleman are a novelty in our letters. Your adventures are more curious than you are aware,—for your race is of the far East, your blood is fierce, and your face is brown. Adventure is native in your country. Your slaves become kings, and your kings prisoners and slaves. Your barbers and water-carriers grow into ministers and ambassadors. But your book is chiefly striking for its genuineness. We are used to many forms of wonder. We, readers for the public, have perused many edifying lives, for example, of Jews converted from Holywell Street and Old Clo,—of intellectual Niggers, ameliorated from the prosaic duties of a sugar plantation,—of amiable New Zealand chiefs, converted from marrying and eating many wives,—in short, of every sort of social life, terrible example, and proof of grace commonly found on the platform at Exeter Hall and in tea-parties at Clapham Common. These books were not like yours, Munshi. They all began with a circulation of cant. They all closed with a similar movement of the hat. You tell us the real truth. You hold your own opinions. You admire our country, yet prefer your own. You say you find much to respect in our civilization, but you cling with affection to the ways of your fathers. Spoken like a gentleman, and like a man, Lutfullah! A poet whom you appear to have read tells us "there is matter in these convertites." The converse is often no less true. There is matter in you, Munshi; and to show how grateful we are for the pleasure we have found in you, we introduce you to the dearest friend we have on earth. Reader—Munshi Lutfullah-Khan!

We must tell you, dear Reader, something of your new acquaintance. We do this the more willingly as his story will aid, in its degree, to some sort of understanding of the Indian insurrection. He is one of the best of his class. He is spoken of by several English officers as far superior to his class. Indeed, his countrymen regard him as almost a European. Yet he is a thorough Indian, and a thorough Moslem. Contact with missionaries, minie rifles, brandy and bayonets has not shaken his faith in Mohammed nor in the institutions of Mohammed.

Lutfullah comes of a sacred race. Indeed, a prefixed pedigree, longer than that of a Scotch laird or an Irish kerne, carries up his line, through Ishmael, to Noah and Adam. Slight chronological difficulties strike us in the pedigree: for example, our friend counts as sixty-eighth in descent from Ishmael,—Ishmael being born 2044 years B.C. (according to Clinton's computation). But we pass down the pedigree to arrive at Kamaluddin, twelfth in ascent from Lutfullah; for Kamaluddin was a saint, who left his ashes as a property for his children. The "good Sultan," Mahmud Khilji, buried the saint in a splendid mausoleum, and stole a neighbouring temple from the Hindus, which he transformed into a mosque. Three hundred acres of land were attached to the sacred buildings, and the saint's posterity enjoyed the land, the character of a sacred race, and the droppings of the faithful into that money-box which clings

so closely in all climes and times to the children of light.

Sad to say, the fierce Mahrattas (whom we are now expected to call Marathas, in which form we lose sight of our dear old friends and enemies),—the Mahrattas came; pious dogs, who worshipped at the shrine, and confiscated most of the acres. A rag only of the old fortune remained to the family, when Sheik Lutfullah came into a world possessed already by cousins in various degrees. These cousins forgot to cry "Welcome, little stranger": indeed, they made the little stranger, soon left an orphan, very miserable, on account of the sacred 20l. a year accruing from the custody of the tomb and mosque. His mother moved to a distance, and remarried, being, as Lutfullah tells us, "still beautiful, though twenty-seven years old." A year or two of grandeur followed, as the new father was a man of rank at one of the native courts. But felicity came to an end with the birth of a brother, true heir in blood to the Subahdar. Lutfullah fell to the rank of a servant,—was made to wait, work, and serve like a menial. He ran away,—fell in with a Thug, whom he delivered to justice,—joined, without knowing it, a band of Afghan marauders, from whom he escaped with a whole skin, but an empty pocket. Ultimately, he found his way into the English camp, and into service and friendship with many English officers, to whom he taught Persian and the Indian languages,—and though curious adventures followed even that sobering set of facts, the more tragic features of his career began to pale.

Lutfullah was young when he first heard of those English strangers in India who were to mould so thoroughly his own fortunes and the fortunes of all his race. He is speaking of a period about 1806.—

"Strange things were said regarding this wonderful people, who, it was affirmed, had no skin, but a thin membrane covering their body, which made them appear abominably white. They were perfect in magical art, which made them successful in all their undertakings. They did not believe in our blessed Prophet, and they called themselves Christians; but would not act upon the laws of the sacred Anjil, which holy book they had changed in several places to serve their worldly purposes. Most of them still worshipped images, and they ate everything, and particularly things forbidden by the holy Moses, and this in spite of the order of the sacred Anjil (St. Matthew, v. 18 and 19); nay, they did not spare human flesh when driven to extremity. They had made three Gods for themselves, instead of one—the only Omnipotent Supreme Being—contrary to their first commandment; and, most absurd of all, they attributed to the Almighty God the having wife and children; and by the same token they called their Prophet and themselves Son and children of God. Such reports were the topic of almost all conversations, and many other things were said against them, and only one in their favour—that they were not unjust; but in the administration of justice they never deviated from the sacred book of the ancient law of Solomon, the son of David."

Lutfullah was passionately seized with a desire to see these singular beings—and the desire shaped the whole future of his life. Close upon his first mention of the English invaders, we find some remarks on the decay of ceremonial religion among the Moslems. The decay of their power is not expressly ascribed to the paleness of their piety, but the two orders of facts are placed in close and suggestive relation. A very sincere Christian might address parallel words of sorrowful remonstrance to a London congregation. We regret to hear from so good a witness as the Munshi Lutfullah that "most of the true believers in general at this time neglect many strict orders enjoined by the Kur'an:

such as prayers five times a day, fasting thirty days annually, the bestowal of alms to the extent of a fortieth part of one's property annually, and pilgrimage to Mecca once during one's lifetime, if it can be afforded. True believers are prohibited from making use of any inebriating thing, and from receiving or paying interest on money. These and many other religious duties, I am sorry to find are very loosely attended to by the Muslims of this time in the world. Prayers and fasts are observed by very few of the religious character only, and the prescribed charity by one among a thousand of the rich. Pilgrimage is performed by very few people of affluence; it is resorted to, in general, by the poor wretches, who either find or render themselves useless to the world. Those who abstain from intoxicating drugs, or liquors, do not exceed one in five thousand; and those that are clear from the crime of usurious transactions are, I may safely say, absolutely none. The mysterious secret of producing or destroying any religion rests with the only omniscient Supreme Being. His acts must be full of wisdom, and unfathomable by philosophers of highest rank. Let me, therefore, be silent upon the subject, leaving things to run their own course at His mighty pleasure, and let me be guided by the law of his blessed Prophet. A mortal like myself should not deviate from a path followed by twelve crores (120,000,000) of people for the last more than twelve and a half centuries. As the English poet well observes,

Thyself but dust, thy stature but a span,
A moment but thy duration, foolish man!"

Lutfullah, running away from the domestic tyranny of the Subahdar, falls in with a Thug, as we have already hinted,—which Thug tries to bring him into his very worshipful Society. Some of his instructions as to the modes in which unwary travellers are entrapped and slain on the Indian roads are exciting:

"We adopt various modes," said he, "in making ourselves familiar with travellers, by appearing to them as mendicants, by engaging to be their guides, and even by acting as pimps for them. The woman I mentioned to you for the last purpose: she attracts a traveller's attention immediately; and fascinating him in her enchanting conversation, she leads him apart from the road, and then, pretending to be tired, she sits under a tree, takes out a tinder-box from her bag to strike fire for smoking; in the mean time one of us arriving there, the traveller naturally dislikes such an intrusion, but the woman pacifies him by telling him 'he is my husband or brother, and will soon go away about his business, after taking a little fire, and then we will smoke and talk at leisure.' During this talk, if the traveller is not enough off his guard, in smoking and talking, &c., she, as if by accident, removes such a part of her dress as naturally very soon attracts his whole attention; and then any one of us throwing a handkerchief like this (exhibiting a long silk handkerchief with a knot) over his neck, gives him a pull, which brings him down senseless: he, however, shakes his hands and legs a little, which are instantly silenced. * * His person is then searched, and immediately interred at the same spot, and we pursue our way separately, engaging to meet again at a certain place on a certain day."

Lutfullah escaped from the Thug while the worthy gentleman snored in a mosque,—and raising a cry in the neighbouring town, had the satisfaction of seeing his worthy friend captured and blown from a cannon!

At Delhi, the city on which so many thousand English brains are now dreaming, we pause for a moment to present the picture of the city from an Indian point of view.—

The ancient city of Delhi, entitled Indraprastha in the mythological annals of the Hindus, lies in mounds of ruins, to the south of the modern town. Several marks of the ancient palaces and mansions, &c., are still in existence; and some few of them, such as the old gates of the town, mosques, and mausoleums of the Emperor Humayun, &c., the fort of Shershah and other small citadels, stand unshaken up to this time. Their form and structure

seem wonderfully strong, even at this time. The first Mohammedan invader of India was Sultan Mahmūd of Ghizni, who took the capital about the end of the year 1110 A.D. But, according to his political liberality, he restored it to the Rājā, and replaced him on the throne as a tributary to himself. The modern town was peopled by the Emperor Shāh Jahān, in about 1631 A.D. on the western bank of the river Jamna, and he entitled it Shāh Jahānābād, bestowing his own name upon it. The population at the time of my visit was estimated to be about two hundred thousand inhabitants. The city seemed to be in a ruinous condition, having suffered much during the Marāṭha wars. The city walls, with numerous bastions, and seven gates, are built with red stone. There are many edifices here worthy of notice, some in good condition, others falling to decay. Of the former class are the college of Ghāziuddīn Khān, situated near the Ajmeer gate, the palaces of Ali Mardān Khān, Kamruddīn Khān, and Kudaya Begum, the mother of Mohamed Shāh, and many mosques. But the loftiest of all, and most elegant, is the Jamī Masjid, or the great Mohammedan cathedral, built of the red stone lined with pure marble, and situated in the middle of the city. This venerable place of worship was begun by the Emperor Shāh Jahān in the fourth year of his reign, and completed in the eleventh. The people are generally polite and well behaved, and the climate seems healthy."

Lutfullah was at Ujjain when Sir Thomas Hislop passed that town at the head of 10,000 English and native troops to attack Holkar. What the good folks of Ujjain were doing while we were fighting with Holkar, and how they meant to succour us in case of disaster, we now learn.—

"Hira Khān, the Governor of Ujjain, and almost all the chiefs, got ready to plunder the English baggage, the owners of which they considered would get a good beating and be defeated. Also parties of the mercenary vagabonds, who had nothing to lose, but everything to gain—and who sojourned in the city, in expectation of such an opportunity of executing their evil designs—appeared in singular excitement. My old Subahdār and his former wife's brother, a notorious robber, seemed particularly so, anticipating a disaster to the English. There would have been a host of about ten thousand armed men to destroy the foreigners had they lost the battle, but all these hopes were frustrated by news of a contrary nature, which appeared to them incredible at first, considering the strength of Holkar."

And this, we believe, is the perennial truth as regards the native races in India. If an English force should ever suffer disaster in the plains of India, the retreat will renew the horrors of the Khyber Pass. We cannot afford to lose one battle on the soil of that country. A disastrous campaign means the loss of empire.

But we prefer to leave these darker speculations for the more lively chit-chit on Indian and Moslem manners in which this volume abounds. No topic, as between Europe and Asia, is more curious than that of dress. Europe has gradually conformed to one type of costume—the French. Napoleon was driven back with humiliation from the Elbe, the Tagus, and the Vistula; but Dusatry holds empire from Moscow to Madrid, from Norway to Naples. The dress which Paris fashion has imposed on us all is very ugly, but presumably very useful. An Asiatic, however, will not allow that his ample folds and flowing draperies are less useful than the European counterparts. Our Munshi says:—

"The reader here will observe the superior advantages of the graceful Asiatic garb over the patchful light pieces of dresses of the Europeans, which can only be used for the one particular purpose of covering the body closely. On the other hand, our convenient long coat may be gracefully put on to command respect; and the same will serve as a bed if we chance to have no other. Our

dopatta, the waist-band, is a zone on respectable occasions; it is a sheet to cover one at night if required, or may be erected as a small tent to protect one from the burning sun. The turban is the most useful part of the Asiatic attire, far superior to the European hat in every respect; it is a handsome ornament to the human head, and repulses the severity of the sun; the hat, on the contrary, attracts it. The turban is the best means to save the life of a thirsty traveller in the deserts and jungles, where there is no water to be had except in deep wells. In such a crisis the precious liquid can be drawn by the aid of the turban with great ease. A silken turban's softness guards the head from the cut of a sharp sabre better than a helmet; it can serve the purposes of bandages for wounds on important occasions, when surgical aid is wanting and not at hand; and many other advantages can be derived from it, which, if described, would take up time and space unaffordable here."

The Munshi has this advantage in discussing such a question—he has worn both costumes. But on points scarcely less grave than dress he also gives a mild preference to the land of his birth. If Lutfullah prefers the turban and *dopatta* to a black hat and a buttoned waistcoat, so he prefers polygamy and the seclusion of women to London and Paris notions of female rights. The subject is proposed in relation to his own domestic infelicities.—

"I married a young lady whom I had known when in Kach, and whose destiny had brought her hither some time before my arrival. Man is naturally deluded by temptations, and in many cases he is not undeceived until he finds himself completely entangled in the net of trouble. In over-rating small evils we generally bring upon ourselves heavier ones. The dream of my happiness in the married state was but a short one, and I soon found myself more involved in domestic anxieties than before. When a bachelor, I thought for myself only, but now I had to think of another person too, whose fate had joined mine. The depletion of my purse likewise began to be changed for depletion; and to crown all these difficulties, to my great sorrow, I discovered my new companion to be of a very pettish and hypochondriacal temper, to which I had to submit in future. Such inconveniences can be easily obviated by our law in divorcing a wife, not only for crimes, but even if she is disagreeable. But who can have the heart to part with his faithful companion without serious cause? This bad practice prevails only amongst the lower classes of the people."

We are glad to hear this said,—and said so tenderly. We suppose the courageous Whitechapel gentlemen who beat their wives and occasionally enjoy the hospitality of an admiring country thereupon have their counterparts all over the world. The Whitechapel husband fells his helpmate, the Indian changes his for one more pleasing. With the rich divorce is less common.—

"A man of high station in life may marry four wives at once or gradually, and may have as many handmaids as he can support; then from amongst such a number he is sure to find one who gives him every satisfaction, and the rest may be maintained without being repudiated, each knowing that she has only herself to thank for a rival in her lord's affections, as she ought to have made herself so dear to him that he could not have desired a change. Here I drop the grand subject of monogamy and polygamy, controverted between the doctors of Mohammedanism and Christianity. There are many things to be said on both sides, but I will not enlarge my journal with these discussions. I side with my own law, though I have been a monogamist throughout all my life."

The closing sentence is remarkable. We should notice also that the opinion given is one formed slowly and maturely, after seeing the domestic institutions of England in their best forms of activity. Afterwards the subject renews itself, and is again discussed from a point of view new to us. Our Munshi gives us the results

of an intimate study of both systems,—and his experiences may amuse, if they fail to impress, the Amazons of Rotten Row and the Bois de Boulogne.—

"Seclusion of women from the society of men is considered a fault by the English, but a virtue by us, the true believers. The English leave their women to remain uncontrolled in life, and permit them to enjoy the society of men both in public and private. Poor creatures! naturally weak, how many of them fall victims to the brutal intrigues of men! How many families of high name have been ruined by this unreasonable licence! In London alone, eighty thousand females are said to be registered in the black records. If you take an evening walk in one of the quarters of that greatest city of the world, called Regent Street, you will find many ladies of exquisite beauty and high accomplishments, forsaken by their relatives and friends, in the practice and perhaps under the obligation of committing black deeds. Who is to blame for all this? I say, nothing else but the licence established by the civilizers. I do not say that all Mohammedan ladies are virtuous. Virtue and vice are two sisters, the former fair and the latter black; and no nation has ever been and shall ever be uninfluenced by the two ladies. But limits and restraints prescribed by the Mohammedan law and usage in domestic affairs, I am bound to say, at all events prevent increase in vice and decrease in virtue. The time of the Mohammedan ladies being occupied in needlework, in the performance of their religious duties five times a day, in looking over their kitchens and other household affairs, they have no leisure to think of admirers. Their marriages are arranged by their parents, who are their best friends, and whose experience in worldly affairs must be greater than theirs. Opportunities are in general afforded to the bride to see her would-be husband from a loop-hole or a window before she is married to him; and no matrimonial contract is considered binding unless the lawfully attested consent of both parties is first obtained, and taken down by the law officer appointed by the Government to solemnize the marriage. Thus many bitter feuds and lasting animosities which poison the minds of contending rivals are avoided, and marriage beds are not only free from contamination, but from the dread of it. In short, seclusion secures women from those delusions and temptations which irritate the mind with fleeting joys, leaving behind the permanent sting of bitter remorse; while, never having tested the universal triumph and dominion which beauty gives in the circle of Europe, the pang of lost power is not added to the painful sensation of fading charms."

These strong convictions—expressed with a moderation which proves their earnestness—in a gentleman of most liberal mind and various accomplishments—a student of Shakspeare and Bacon as well as of Sadi and Ferdusi—and an associate of English officers for many years—may show us how futile are the notions of the Missionary Societies, that a few grains of scientific knowledge, mixed with a few sermons, are sufficient to convert the Mohammedan warriors of India to our ways of life and of belief.

An incident, of which our Munshi was an eye-witness, may instruct us that the Hindú population is not less sternly wedded to its own religious rites than the Mohammedan. Lieut. Earle and Lutfullah while on a journey—

"were informed that a *sati* (suttee) was going to be performed that forenoon at the village of Maholi, near the river side. The news startled my young friend as well as myself. We could not believe that such an outrage could be committed with impunity whilst a British Resident remained near the capital. We had hardly finished our conversation on the subject, when we descried the ominous procession, attended with native music passing from the town, along the high road close to the Resident's gate. Upon this, we ran to our horses and rode to the place of execution, which we reached in about half an hour in the heat of the sun. Another scholar of mine, by name Dr. M. F. Kay, having heard of the sad news, presented himself on the spot immediately after us. After wait-

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ing about a quarter of an hour under an umbrageous pipal tree on the bank of the river, the procession arrived and the Brahman carriers placed the bier at the brink of the water, so as to keep the feet of the corpse washed by that element. The face and hands of the dead being exposed to view, we found the deceased to have been a strong well-made Brahman, about forty years of age. Having examined the dead man, we proceeded to the young lady, who seated herself under another pipal tree, at a little distance within sight of the corpse, ready to immolate herself on the pile under preparation near the dead body. She was surrounded by her relatives and others, about twenty persons in number. To these she kept on talking and foretelling many things, on being interrogated. She was handsome, about fifteen years of age, and her charming countenance showed no marks of fear or anguish. Lieutenant Earle, being an excellent Maráthi scholar, finding an opportunity, entered into conversation with her, and delivered a very eloquent speech, dissuading her most earnestly from this horrid suicide, which he said he viewed in the light of a wilful murder committed by the Brahman, whose evil advice, contrary to the pure Hindú law, enticed her to a death of torture in both worlds. To this her reply was but a short one. 'You may say what you please, but I will go with my lord. It was written in the book of my fate to be his wife, so I must be his wife only, to the full extent of the meaning, and that of nobody else. I loved him only, and can never love any one else with that primary sincerity, so I must be his true companion wherever he goes. Take you no more trouble, sir, about the matter. Peace be with you.' Lieutenant Earle now, at the suggestion of Dr. Kay and myself, begged her to listen to him for another moment, so she turned to him, and he further observed as follows: 'My good lady, pray consider over the act once more; act not against your reason; you must be sure that we are your friends and not your enemies, that we would save you from the horrid death by all means at a slight signal of your consent, and would make an honourable provision for you during your life.' And he added, 'You should try the experiment of burning your little finger before committing your whole precious body to the flames.' But, alas! her fanaticism had advanced too far beyond the reach of this and such wholesome advice; and with a scornful smile she told Mr. Earle that she was highly obliged to him for his kindness, of which she did not stand in need; that her word was one and unalterable. She then, boldly tearing up a slip of her handkerchief, dipped it into the oil of the burning lamp (usually placed before sati whether day or night), and tying it round her little finger, she lighted it up with eagerness, and it burnt on like a candle for a little while, and then diffused the smell of burning flesh, during which the young beauty talked on to the audience, without a sigh or sob to indicate the pain; yet the marks of the blood's rush to the face, attended with a profuse perspiration on her brow, betrayed her feeling to our unbiased and sorrowful mind. The fit of this enthusiastic frenzy is aided and maintained, I believe, by the effect of some narcotics, particularly of camphor, a large quantity of which is administered by the hard-hearted Brahman to the poor victims, which is swallowed up by them immediately after they have uttered their intention of self-destruction in the sudden impulse of grief at their bereavement. The effect soon spreads over the nervous system, stupefaction ensues, and the whole body is benumbed before it goes to the fire to be consumed. The pile now being ready, the corpse was washed and laid inside, and about half a pound of camphor in a bundle tied round the neck of the damsel; she got up with her usual alacrity, invoking her gods, and rushed to the fatal spot in the same way as a moth to the flame. She then walked round the pile seven times, and having entered it, she placed the head of her dear husband in her lap, and herself holding a burning wick between the big and second toes of her left foot, she set fire to the combustibles interwoven with the logs of fire-wood. Upon her entering, the Brahman began to stop the entrance with heavy pieces of timber, when Dr. Kay, being much excited at the scene, could not

keep silence any more. Though he knew very little or nothing of the language, he called out with as much fierceness as he could command, 'You scoundrels, this is not fair; darwiza mat kholó:' that is to say, 'do not open the door,' of course meaning the reverse. Such erroneous expressions of the good doctor, even at this tragical moment, produced a smile from most of the bystanders. Immediately the poor woman set fire to the pile, the Brahman and others surrounding it began shouting out the name of their god, Rámá, and ordered the kettle-drums, flageolets, and cymbals that accompanied the procession to be beaten and played, and rent the air with their cries, in order that no cry of distress might be heard from the victim; and, as soon as the flames issued from all sides, they cut the ropes of the four corners of the platform of the pile with their hatchets, so the enormous weight of the firewood, falling at once upon the delicate girl, crushed her in a moment."

We suppose no sane person will deny our right as Englishmen to strive in every fair and manly way to stay these terrible immolations. But we presume, after recent and present events, no sane person will think us justified in interfering with these sacred prepossessions otherwise than by persuasion and the gentle violence of reason. A month or two ago, the newspapers were carolling delightfully over the abolition of suttee and the re-marriage of an Indian widow. The next mail brought word that blood was flowing and the army dissolving in every part of the Peninsula. Our slight home experience with the discipline of convents—the European suttee—might have warned us of the peril of crossing the religious passions of a hundred millions of people.

We have quoted enough to prove the peculiar interest of this book as a contribution to our knowledge of Indian life. The adventures of Munshi Lutfullah, however strange, are of less interest than his views and opinions. The first tell us chiefly of an individual, the others present to us a race.

Prof. Eastwick has done a grateful service in making known this valuable volume.

Addresses delivered on Different Public Occasions by His Royal Highness the Prince Albert. Published by the Society of Arts. (Bell & Daldy.)

Nor many princes have distinguished themselves as orators. The reason may be that they are placed, in general, above the necessity of persuading their hearers, and seldom have they cared to exhort where they could command. Where they could not, diplomacy has been their usual resource. The great Napoleon possessed eloquence, but he was not in the habit of taking the chair,—that golden chair excepted, which rose with purple seat above a violet dais, and bore the bright initial N, under a canopy and the burnished wings of eagles. The fifth Charles of Spain and the first Charles of England were addicted, it is true, to essays in oral rhetoric; but they were in no sense orators. Even the Lower Empire, though it supplied anointed bull-strangers, furnished no lecturers; for those kings and princes who have loved to hear their own voices have generally preferred the head of the banquetting-table beaming with wine, or the centre of a flower-decked circle of flattering beauty, to the criticism of large assemblages. In fact, so little is sovereignty identified with eloquence that a royal speech to our generation means little more than a royal missive read aloud; yet even in this class of compositions we discover many characteristic varieties. Victoria, for the most part, speaks almost impersonally, and seldom alludes to any one inside her palace. Louis

Napoleon's winged words are efforts to anticipate history, and to apotheosize himself. He inherits, in this respect, the quality of his uncle, who went so far in his own glorifications that he once said that were he born again he could not hope to be his own equal. Now, turning to this collection of 'Addresses by his Royal Highness the Prince Albert' what do we find? Grace, thought, dignity, knowledge, and no egotism! The volume is a plain quarto, not by many degrees so luxuriously printed as nine-tenths of our first-class gift-books, and so far from being decorated with crowns, lions, unicorns, bees, lilies, gold vine-leaves, coronets, or crests, it has only two ornaments—one the seal of the Royal Society of Arts, the other the stamp of the Chiswick Press. The only homage paid to the author consists in a fine clear type, fair paper and a broad margin. There is not even a recapitulation of titular distinctions on the title-page; the proud initials "K.G." are omitted; to study these lines we might imagine that Prince Albert was simply and solely "President of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce." We may well remark upon circumstances of this kind, when we set the fancy to work to conceive how, a hundred years ago, some creaky poetaster would have begrimed the fly-leaf with stanzas to the Most Exalted, Dread, and Gracious Majesty whose Consort's orations were now for the first time, by sacred permission, published.

The Addresses are eighteen in number. All are brief. Several scarcely fill a page each. One of the longest was delivered at a meeting of the Servants' Provident Society. But the subjects are very varied:—the Improvement of the Labouring Classes, Agriculture, Commerce, Art, the Propagation of the Gospel, the Economy of the Poor, and the Deeds of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Every one of these speeches is marked by careful preparation, condensed expression, and a desire to lay emphasis on the principal point under consideration. That on the social condition of domestic servants is an example of straightforward and felicitous exposition. Altogether, the selection is unique, and belongs exclusively to this age and this country. The speeches are as free from pedantry as from egotism. They could not have been delivered out of England and the nineteenth century. Let us imagine what a French or Spanish Bourbon, though of secondary rank, would have uttered when presenting a flag to a famous regiment, or a George discoursing to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. If James the First had only been Prince Consort, what an affliction to hear an inaugural oration from him whether as King of a Feast, ungoverned by the code of Speusippos, or as President of a learned meeting talking of geometrical kitchens and the Leucadian dispute concerning a frying-pan and a kettle. And yet that uncombed riddler's rhetoric, had the Chiswick Press existed in those days, with the art of clothing bad books in bright morocco, would have been embalmed, embossed, and idolatrously folded between glowing covers of purple, with encrusted clasps, and a dedication apostrophizing the Prince as the Mighty and his eloquence as the Divine. We have reformed our manners, and our respect of princes has become more refined and reasonable without being less courteous. The royal author of these Addresses will derive his chief gratification from the fact, that so terse, pointed, and full of significance is his language that many a detached quotation may take its place at the head of chapters, even when it is not observed that the passage is from "Prince Albert."

Observations made at the Magnetical and Meteorological Observatory at Toronto, in Canada. Printed by order of Her Majesty's Government, under the superintendence of Major-General Edward Sabine, of the Royal Artillery. Vol. III. (Longman & Co.)

UNDER a somewhat repulsive exterior—for Government publications are rarely light in appearance or matter—this volume contains many deeply interesting physical facts, which show that the mysteries of magnetism are gradually disappearing before the light of philosophy, and that the present generation even may see this wonderful force resolved into fixed laws, as harmonious and constant as those of gravitation. If this result be obtained—and what may not be hoped from patient scientific investigation?—the merit will be due to that small, energetic band of physicists, who have for many years laboured with great zeal in the vast field of terrestrial magnetism.

This science has long engaged the attention of philosophers. In the seventeenth century, Halley devoted much time to the study of its occult mysteries. A paper in the *Philosophical Transactions*, abounding with curious and singularly prophetic theories, concludes with these remarkable words:—"I have put it past doubt that the globe of the earth is one great magnet, having four magnetical poles, or points of attraction, near each pole of the equator two; and that in those parts of the world which lie near adjacent to any one of those magnetical poles the needle is chiefly governed thereby, the nearest pole being always predominant over the more remote. The whole magnetical system is also in motion, not *per saltum*, but a gradual and regular motion; and the moving force is very great, extending its effects from pole to pole."

Other philosophers, including Newton, followed Halley in magnetical investigation; but it was reserved for Humboldt and Hansteen to give, by their researches, the great impetus to the study of this important science. At the instigation of these philosophers, the phenomena of the earth's magnetism, in its three forms of variation, dip, and intensity, were examined with extraordinary care, in different zones, by different travellers, and many extremely curious facts were obtained; but it was found that without systematic observations, made at various localities, and carried on with great regularity for many years, no laws worthy of confidence could be deduced.

It was known beyond all doubt that disturbances of the magnetic needle prevailed, with an accord which it was impossible to ascribe to accident, *simultaneously* over considerable spaces of the earth's surface, and they were believed to be in some unknown manner connected, either as cause or effect, with the appearances of the aurora borealis. At this juncture, the Royal Society took active steps to promote the establishment of Government observatories, where the disturbance phenomena of the three magnetical elements might be investigated. Such observatories were established; among others, one at Toronto; and they have performed such good and valuable work, that their recent discontinuance is much to be regretted. General Sabine says:—

"If at the period when it was still doubtful what the Colonial Observatories, then just established, might be able to accomplish,—and when in effect the expectations from them were little more than the anticipations of what a voyage of discovery upon an unknown ocean might produce,—the propriety of embarking upon such investigations was thus unhesitatingly affirmed, how much more confidently may the duty of *perseverance* be insisted upon, when the results of the first experiment have

already more than realized the expectations which caused it to be undertaken. They have indeed confirmed the belief that 'the gigantic problem proposed to be resolved' is of a nature to yield in its full extent only to 'continued and persevering inquiry,' but at the same time they may be said to have narrowed the field of inquiry, by showing more distinctly than was previously apprehended, both what is desired to be known, and how and where it is to be sought. If the history of magnetical science is to be something more than a fragment, the researches must be persevered in."

In the latter remark all must concur who desire to witness the solution of one of the greatest physical wonders, and it is unnecessary to go beyond the present publication to be assured that the Toronto Observatory alone has yielded many valuable results.

The main body of the work is occupied by a record of the observations; but General Sabine has appended to the apparently dry figures a chapter entitled *Comments and Conclusions*, which contains many interesting remarks and curious deductions. It has been found that in the north-solstitial months, easterly disturbances preponderate and in the south-solstitial months westerly predominate. The equinoctial months are the epochs of maximum disturbance, and the solstitial months epochs of minimum disturbance. It has also been discovered that the occurrence of the larger disturbances of the vertical force at Toronto is governed by periodical laws depending on the hours of solar time. The aggregate value of the disturbances in the five years is a maximum at 3 P.M. and a minimum at 11 A.M. There is also a secondary maximum at 5 P.M. and a secondary minimum at 9 P.M.

The three magnetic elements concur in showing that the moon exercises a sensible magnetic influence at the surface of the earth, producing in every lunar day a variation in each of the three elements; but by far the most interesting discovery connected with terrestrial magnetism is the curious accordance between intense magnetic disturbance and spots on the sun. These spots have been observed to increase and decrease in number and intensity decennially, and it appears that the periodical magnetical inequality has its opposite phases of maximum and minimum separated by an interval of five years, of which the cycle might therefore be conceived to include about ten of our solar years. Respecting this remarkable circumstance, General Sabine observes:—

"Had no other circumstance presented itself to give additional interest to an investigation which held out at least a fair promise of making known laws of definite order and sequence in phenomena which have excited so much attention of late years, but of which so little has hitherto been ascertained,—had, for example, the decennial period which appeared to prevail with precisely corresponding features in two distinct classes of the magnetic variations, connected itself with no other periodical variation either of a terrestrial or cosmical nature with which we are acquainted,—there might have been, indeed, little reason to apprehend, in these days of physical curiosity and inductive application, that the investigation would have been suffered to drop; but the interest and importance of the inquiry have doubtless been greatly enhanced by the remarkable coincidence, which it was the object of the paper communicated to the Royal Society in March 1852 to announce, between the above-described periodical inequality by which the magnetic variations referable to solar influence are affected, and the periodical inequality which has been discovered by M. Schwabe to exist in the frequency and magnitude of the solar spots. The coincidence, as far as we are yet able to discover, is absolute; the duration of the period is the same, and the epochs of maximum and minimum fall in both cases on the same years. The regularity with which the alternations of increase and decrease have

been traced by M. Schwabe in his observations of the solar spots (which have been now continued for about thirty years), must be regarded as conferring a very high degree of probability on the systematic character of causes which as yet are known to us only by the visible appearances which they produce on the sun's disk, and by the disturbances which they occasion in the magnetic direction and force at the surface of our globe. As a discovery which promises to raise terrestrial magnetism to the dignity of a cosmical science, we may feel confident that, although the colonial observatories have been brought to a close, the investigations, which they have thus successfully commenced, will be pursued to their proper accomplishment in those national establishments which have a permanency suitable for such undertakings."

It is evident that the former supposed analogy between magnetical and atmospherical disturbances must now be abandoned, and that we must seek in more distant sources than those of meteorological phenomena for the causes of magnetical disturbances. It can only be, however, by the aid of long-continued and patient observations that the philosopher will be enabled to deduce magnetical laws which it is not too much to assert will be found among the most interesting in the whole range of physical science. For, as Bacon remarks, "Physical knowledge daily grows up and new actions of nature are disclosed,"—and it is quite certain that it is the duty of all civilized nations to take an active part in extending physical science, which enters largely into a country's glory and prosperity.

We may add, in conclusion, that the volume under notice has been liberally distributed among scientific institutions.

Wonderful Adventures of Mrs. Seacole in many Lands. Edited by W. J. S. With an Introductory Preface, by W. H. Russell, Esq. (J. Blackwood.)

AMONG the names which have been rendered familiar to us by the Russian war, that of Mary Seacole is not unworthy of respect and honour. The war did not bring her fortune, and peace has not distinguished the soldiers' friend with a medal, but her name will not be forgotten. A sketch of her life was wanted to render complete the literature of the Crimean struggle.

With fine womanly discretion Mrs. Seacole tells us she was born in Kingston, Jamaica, "some time in the present century"; but, as if the reflection came upon her that she belongs to biography, and must, consequently, drop joking, she adds—"I do not mind confessing that the century and myself were both young together." She is the daughter of a soldier, "of an old Scotch family"; her mother, who kept a boarding-house at Kingston, was a Creole, and although Mary Seacole has "good Scotch blood coursing in her veins," the Creole colour marks her honest face.

She was not yet in her teens when she had learned to nurse invalid officers and their sick wives in Jamaica. "Her 'prentice han" was thus early taught to be proficient. Early, too, she lost her parents, and had to depend on her own resources. She had crossed and re-crossed the Atlantic before she was out of her teens. The experience acquired in her travels was not lost upon her; and she was evidently still very young when, to use her own words, "I couldn't find courage to say 'No' to a certain arrangement timidly proposed by Mr. Seacole, but married him, and took him down to Black River, where we established a store. Poor man! he was very delicate; and before I undertook the charge of him, several doctors had expressed the most unfavourable opinions of his health.

I kept him alive by kind nursing and attention as long as I could; but at last he grew so ill that we left Black River, and returned to my mother's house at Kingston. Within a month of our arrival there he died." In another chapter she adds, in a friendly, confidential way, that one of the hardest struggles of her life in Kingston "was to resist the pressing candidates for the late Mr. Seacole's shoes."

The widow had a hard struggle to live, and what with fire, bad debts, and other calamities, Mrs. Seacole, after maintaining the fight till 1850, followed her brother to Panama, and went into the hotel line in that rather rough country; where, in the fatal cholera time, she performed the offices, for which she seems to have been born, right well—that is, right womanly.

Her hotel at Cruces saw some strange travellers, and a few more or less illustrious. Here are samples:—

"Occasionally some distinguished passengers passed on the upward and downward tides of rascality and ruffianism, that swept periodically through Cruces. Came one day, Lola Montes, in the full zenith of her evil fame, bound for California, with a strange suite. A good-looking, bold woman, with fine, bad eyes, and a determined bearing; dressed ostentatiously in perfect male attire, with shirt-collar turned down over a velvet lapelled coat, richly worked shirt-front, black hat, French unmentionables, and natty, polished boots with spurs. She carried in her hand a handsome riding-whip, which she could use as well in the streets of Cruces as in the towns of Europe; for an impertinent American, presuming—perhaps not unnaturally—upon her reputation, laid hold jestingly of the tails of her long coat, and as a lesson received a cut across his face that must have marked him for some days. I did not wait to see the row that followed, and was glad when the wretched woman rode off on the following morning. A very different notoriety followed her at some interval of time—Miss Catherine Hayes, on her successful singing tour, who disappointed us all by refusing to sing at Cruces; and after her came an English bishop from Australia, who need have been a member of the church militant to secure his pretty wife from the host of admirers she had gained during her day's journey from Panama."

Fortune did not come to Mary Seacole either at Cruces or at Gorgona, where, tired of floods, fires, and epidemics, she gave up hotel-keeping, and went on board an American steamer, bound for Kingston:—

"With Mac and my little maid I passed through the crowd of female passengers on deck, and sought the privacy of the saloon. Before I had been long there, two ladies came to me, and in their cool, straightforward manner, questioned me. 'Where air you going?'—'To Kingston.'—'And how air you going?'—'By sea.'—'Don't be impertinent, yaller woman. By what conveyance air you going?'—'By this steamer, of course. I've paid for my passage.'—They went away with this information; and in a short time eight or nine others came and surrounded me, asking the same questions. My answers—and I was very particular—raised quite a storm of complimentary remarks. 'Guess a nigger woman don't go along with us in this saloon,' said one. 'I never travelled with a nigger yet, and I expect I shan't begin now,' said another; while some children had taken my little servant Mary in hand, and were practising on her the politeness which their parents were favouring me with—only, as is the wont of children, they were crueler. I cannot help it if I shock my readers; but the truth is, that one positively spat in poor little Mary's frightened yellow face. At last an old American lady came to where I sat, and gave me some staid advice. 'Well, now, I tell you for your good, you'd better quit this, and not drive my people to extremities. If you do, you'll be sorry for it, I expect.' Thus harassed, I appealed to the stewardess—a tall sour-looking woman, flat and thin as a dressed-up broomstick. She asked me sundry questions as to how and when I had taken my pas-

sage; until, tired beyond all endurance, I said, 'My good woman, put me anywhere—under a boat—in your store-room, so that I can get to Kingston somehow.' But the stewardess was not to be moved. 'There's nowhere but the saloon, and you can't expect to stay with the white people, that's clear. Flesh and blood can stand a good deal of aggravation; but not that. If the Britishers is so took up with coloured people, that's their business; but it won't do here.'—This last remark was in answer to an Englishman, whose advice to me was not to leave my seat for any of them. He made matters worse; until at last I lost my temper, and calling Mac, bade him get my things together, and went up to the captain—a good honest man. He and some of the black crew and the black cook, who showed his teeth most viciously, were much annoyed. Muttering about its being a custom of the country, the captain gave me an order upon the agent for the money I had paid; and so, at twelve o'clock at night, I was landed again upon the wharf of Navy Bay. My American friends were vastly annoyed, but not much surprised; and two days later, the English steamer, the 'Eagle,' in charge of my old friend, Captain B—, touched at Navy Bay, and carried me to Kingston."

In her native place Mary Seacole again was familiar with sickness, suffering, and scenes of death. Energy, rather than restlessness, took her once more to New Granada, and to meddling a little in gold mine speculations at Escribanos. At the latter place she encountered a kinsman of her late husband, a Mr. Day, who was superintendent of a mine, and who became her partner in the Crimean establishment of Day & Seacole.

The mining business was unproductive; but, no sooner did our energetic heroine hear of the Russian war, and that her old Jamaica regiments, the 97th and the 48th, were in the Crimea, than she felt an irresistible call to be among them. She at once repaired to England, provided with testimonials of skill, efficiency, and good character, and at once made offer, or tried to make offer, of her services.—

"I made long and unwearied application at the War Office, in blissful ignorance of the labour and time I was throwing away. I have reason to believe that I considerably interfered with the repose of sundry messengers, and disturbed, to an alarming degree, the official gravity of some nice gentlemanly young fellows, who were working out their salaries in an easy, off-hand way. But my ridiculous endeavours to gain an interview with the Secretary-at-War of course failed, and glad at last to oblige a distracted messenger, I transferred my attentions to the Quartermaster-General's department. Here I saw another gentleman, who listened to me with a great deal of polite enjoyment, and—his amusement ended—hinted, had I not better apply to the Medical Department; and accordingly I attached myself to their quarters with the same unwearied ardour. But, of course, I grew tired at last, and then I changed my plans."

The new methods succeeded as ill as the old; and finally Mrs. Seacole determined, as she could get no engagement as nurse, to proceed at her own cost, and set up in the Crimea "a mess-table and comfortable quarters for sick and convalescent officers." Like the wise woman that she was, she sent before her an advertisement of her coming. We must deal lightly with the incidents of her sojourn in the Crimea; but we may quote one or two to exhibit the matter and the manner of the events narrated.—

"It was on this same day, I think, that bending down over a poor fellow whose senses had quite gone, and I fear he would never return to him in this world, he took me for his wife, and calling me 'Mary, Mary,' many times, asked me how it was he had got home so quickly, and why he did not see the children; and said he felt sure he should soon get better now. Poor fellow! I could not deceive him. I think the fancy happily caused by the touch of a woman's hand soothed his dying

hour; for I do not fancy he could have lived to reach Scutari. I never knew it for certain, but I always felt sure that he would never wake from that dream of home in this world."

And here is something not less touching.—

"The deaths in the trenches touched me deeply, perhaps for this reason. It was very usual, when a young officer was ordered into the trenches, for him to ride down to Spring Hill to dine, or obtain something more than his ordinary fare to brighten his weary hours in those fearful ditches. They seldom failed on these occasions to shake me by the hand at parting, and sometimes would say, 'You see, Mrs. Seacole, I can't say good-bye to the dear ones at home, so I'll bid you good-bye for them. Perhaps you'll see them some day, and if the Russians should knock me over, mother, just tell them I thought of them all—will you?' And although all this might be said in a light-hearted manner, it was rather solemn. I felt it to be so, for I never failed (although who was I, that I should preach?) to say something about God's providence and relying upon it; and they were very good. No army of parsons could be much better than my sons. They would listen very gravely, and shake me by the hand again, while I felt that there was nothing in the world I would not do for them. Then very often the men would say, 'I'm going in with my master to-night, Mrs. Seacole; come and look after him, if he's hit; and so often as this happened I would pass the night restlessly, awaiting with anxiety the morning, and yet dreading to hear the news it held in store for me. I used to think it was like having a large family of children ill with fever, and dreading to hear which one had passed away in the night."

The peace brought ruin to the hotel of Day & Seacole, who had just laid in great stock at high prices, which stock, Mrs. Seacole tells us, the Russians came down ostensibly to purchase, but really to plunder. Mary Seacole deserved better at the hands of men whose wounds she had often tenderly bandaged. Her unselfishness is exhibited in the fact, that she speaks less bitterly of such treatment, less complainingly even of the Russian officer who nearly bit her finger off while she was trying to ease his shattered jaw (he could not help it, she remarks) than she does of the Russian artillery which, after the Tchernaya, rained fire on the French and Sardinians who were attending to the wounded. But, to take farewell of Mrs. Seacole and the field of battle.—

"Before leaving the Crimea, I made various excursions into the interior, visiting Simpheropol and Baktchiserai. I travelled to Simpheropol with a pretty large party, and had a very amusing journey. My companions were young and full of fun, and tried hard to persuade the Russians that I was Queen Victoria, by paying me the most absurd reverence. When this failed they fell back a little, and declared that I was the Queen's first cousin. Anyhow, they attracted crowds about me, and I became quite a lioness in the streets of Simpheropol, until the arrival of some Highlanders in their uniform cut me out."

We are persuaded that no reader will lay down this unpretending volume without wishing success to the committee who are endeavouring to raise its heroine above the embarrassed circumstances into which she fell, from no fault of her own. She was the right woman in the right place, and we hope she may speedily come under the same description again, however she may be employed. "Get away," says Sir John Contrast to Moll Flagon, "Get away! you anything but woman?"—"Anything but woman," exclaims the lady, "he misdoubts my sex!" The Mary Flagons were common to the stricken fields of a century ago; the Mary Seacoles are types of a better time. Our battles are more bloody, but there are more tender hands to solace the wounded. "God bless you, woman!" said a blind and dying soldier to Mrs. Seacole, "that's a woman's hand. God bless you, who-

ever you may be!" Amen! say we. If our readers care to see how it used to go with the wounded after the battles of former days, let them, on closing 'The Wonderful Adventures of Mrs. Seacole,' open the pages of Smollett's 'Frederick Count Fathom.' The contrast will be found striking.

MINOR MINSTRELS.

A babble about green fields, ocean streams, and an apostrophe to the Spirit of the Snow, are conceptions far from ungrateful or unseasonable in this hot and inexorable July,—and with the utmost sympathy for the author's images, and every confidence in his invention, we have only cooled our poetical ideal, and not been really refrigerated, by "underglimpsees" into Mr. Mac Carthy's volume. There is fancy,—a certain perception of outward beauty,—there are not unfrequent euphony and grace to be found in *Underglimpsees, and other Poems*, by D. F. Mac Carthy (Bogue), but the author does not seem to know that there is no axiom in poetry like the one in mathematics, and that poems which exactly fill the same space, and are doubles of the same thought, are by no means equal to each other. Having achieved 'The Bridal of the Year,' a poem, after its kind, musical and spring-like enough, Mr. Mac Carthy indulges us with a series of vernal fantasias on the same theme, where every simile and rhyme that is splendid or sounding is impressed into the service of May, with a vehemence and a zeal that in a poetaster rhyming for a wager might be praiseworthy, but in a poet with life and death before him is only distressing.

May in our hemisphere, too, is a month not worth making a fuss about. As to making "a search for May," or welcoming, or longing, or conducting, or committing any of the poetical extravagancies about May which Mr. Mac Carthy exhorts and expects us to admire, the only May measure we think sensible is the measure for an extra coat, and the proper poetical fuel a good supply of coal and other carboniferous substances. Mr. Mac Carthy has consorted long enough with flowers to give us something better than "Lily daughters" that "lay their ivory limbs along," or "lift their marble shoulders," or do other things equally improper and impossible for flowers or young ladies. We confess our inability to comprehend how lakelets can have a "view down the green slopes under," or how

Streams are gliding
With a sweet abiding.

Compared with Browning's pansies and violets,—"pansies with eyes that laugh," "violets with eyes that dream,"—Mac Carthy's pansies, and violets, and primroses are only painted, and from a very false copy. The following, from the 'Spirit of the Snow,' is an example of what the author can do, and how far a rhyme will sometimes carry him:—

Off with pallid figure bowed,
Like the Banshee in her shroud,
Doth the moon her spectral shadow o'er some silent grave-
stone throw;
Then moans the fitful wall,
And the wanderer grows pale,
Till at morning fades the phantom of the Spirit of the Snow.
In her ermine cloak of state
She sitteth at the gate
Of some winter-prisoned princess in her palace by the Po;
Who dares not to come forth
Till back unto the North
Flies the beautiful besieger—the Spirit of the Snow.
In her spotless linen hood,
Like the other sisterhood,
She braves the open cloister when the psalm sounds sweet
and low;
When some sister's bier doth pass
From the minister and the mass,
Soon to sink into the earth, like the Spirit of the Snow.

Rural Poems. By Thomas Buchanan Read. (Longman & Co.)—Having so lately expressed an opinion upon 'The Last Shepherd' and other poems of an exceedingly despondent and ultra-

pastoral nature, we have only to record our regret at being unprepared for condoling with "the Mournful Mowers" again. In this, a handsome English selection of the author's earlier poems, we did expect to be spared that feeble company—O *molitia* messorum *ilia*,—and that Mr. Read had become advised that not "rural sights nor sounds alone delight the ear." How 'Passing the Icebergs' can be classed as a rural poem we know not, except that both icebergs and fields are green, and that as by diseased voyagers woods and fields and sylvan realities are often seen in the middle of the sea, so to morbid and poetical landmen icebergs and other frigid phenomena may appear in the middle of the country. We observe a few alterations, especially in the opening stanzas of 'The Hermitage,' not to our ear or taste comparable to the old reading:—

Within a wood one summer's day,
In an hollow, ancient trunk,
I shut me from the world away
To live as lives a hermit monk.

—is changed into this generality:—

Deep in a sacred, summer wood,
I hid me from the world away,
In sandal shoon and hermit hood,
To sit with nature, night and day.

Poems. By Edward Wilberforce and Edmund Forster Blanchard. (Longman & Co.)—This is a clever poetic venture, which from its implications of friendship, from the commixture of the grave and the gay, the satirical and tender, love-song and epigram, partly revives the associations of the Anti-Jacobin and partly those of the Ambarvalia. Fervour, grace, and scholarly terseness are evident throughout this little volume,—which commends itself to notice from its sincerity and freedom from affectation, no less than from its display of undoubted poetic affinities. The two lyres are different without being discordant,—the chords are lightly and gaily touched by the first, and with more of sentiment and less of haste by the second of the poets. Mr. Wilberforce oftener interposes a *scherzo* than an *adagio*, while his companion rather inclines to the slower measures,—to the iambic rather than dactylic,—to Suckling rather than to Byron or Crabbe. 'Don Juan,' though certainly adroit, is not more successful than such continuations mostly are;—but in detached lines of 'The Field's Secret,'—in the picture of 'The First Serpent,' that is startled with the reflexion of its own evil shape in the pure eye of mother Eve,—there is a compressed vigour and power, which affords not a little future promise. Mr. Wilberforce is at home on the sea, as this pretty little song shows.—

Loosely dip our quiet oars
As we steal away from the silent shores
That erst have rung with the notes of glee,
And re-echoed our heart-felt revelry.
Slumbers the wave, but wherever the blade
Edueant a lingering plunge has made,
Its path is with flashes of pearl-foam light,
And the sleeping billow springs into light.

As an example of Mr. Blanchard's art, take this pretty fancy:—

A snowdrop lay in snow upon the ground—
To men the merest flower.
A passing poet paused, and found
The emblem of an hour.
As wavelets crest to gaze upon the sea
For love's companionship,
The snowdrop looked around the sea
To find a lover's lip.
To see but white flakes on the mirror, Earth,
The saddened snowdrop sighed;
And knowing not the snow gave birth
To other flowers—died.
The earth was pierced with the sigh above—
A crouching, with one bound,
Leapt up to light, prepared to love—
And cringing petals found.

Likewise in ignorance of Nature's law,
The crocus left the strife,
And died. A passing poet saw
An emblem of all life.

Idlers by the sea or under the shade will not disagree with us in thinking this little volume a fit book for a summer afternoon.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

My Last Cruise; or, Where we Went and What we Saw: being an Account of Visits to the Malay and Loo-choo Islands, the Coasts of China, Formosa, Japan, Kamtschatka, Siberia, and the Mouth of the Amoor River. By A. W. Habersham, Lieut. U.S. Navy. (Philadelphia, Lippincott & Co.; London, Trübner & Co.)

Those who think it a special characteristic of the English Government to employ on great emergencies vessels which seem designed rather to hold water than to keep it out, and steamers which may be called "screws" in more senses than one, will find from Mr. Habersham's journal that the same imputations may be cast with at least equal justice on the governments of other countries. "The United States Surveying and Exploring Expedition to the North Pacific, China Seas, &c. sailed from the port of Norfolk on the 21st of June, 1853"; and on the 20th of September, when the five vessels of which it was composed joined company at Simon's Bay, "it was announced, to the extreme chagrin of the voyagers, that every vessel of the squadron, with the exception of the little Cooper, was in need of extensive repairs: we had been sent to sea in a miserably unseaworthy condition." The fears engendered by this inauspicious commencement were only too well justified by the issue. The cruise was long; and when, after separate surveys, the rendezvous of San Francisco was at length reached, on the 19th of October, 1855, many were the familiar faces missing. The Porpoise, a brig of war, with five guns and some seventy men, had foundered, with all hands, somewhere, it was supposed, near the Bonin Islands. The John Kennedy had been left behind at Canton, being declared "rotten, totally unseaworthy." The Vincennes, John Hancock, and Cooper were there, but battered and shaken, and with thinned and enfeebled crews. The John Hancock, a screw steamer of 530 tons, into which "old tub" the author had migrated at Hong-Kong, from the Cooper, had again and again been within the very jaws of destruction. An extraordinary Providence seemed to rescue her when, owing to her miserable failings, hope had deserted her crew. "The ship's growler," Bunsby, remarked of one of her escapes, "Well! I never seed such cruisin' as this. If the Lord, that looks out for sparrows and tailors, an't got this old thing under his special wing, I don't know." A general laugh followed this ebullition; but on other occasions the safety of "the perfidious bark" was hailed with different feelings. At page 375 will be found a most graphic record of a truly wonderful escape from shipwreck. The "old tub" was being swept by a tremendous current, against which her wretched steam-powers vainly contended, into a black and yawning chasm, at the base of some stupendous rocks, on "the rugged, snow-patched coast of Siberia." We will not blunt the curiosity of the reader by indicating how she was saved; but the author describes his heart as "swelled almost to bursting with curses deep and bitter against those in authority, whose stupid ignorance or criminal carelessness had risked the safety of so many lives by detailing such a vessel for the hazardous undertaking of a surveying voyage around the world." Even "old Bunsby," losing his natural cheeriness, exclaimed, "Blast her miserable timbers! if she'd only them chaps in Congress as her crew, them in the Cabinet as her officers, and the old President for cap'n, I'd as soon see her sink as float,—shiver her."

In spite of difficulties, however, the surveyors of this expedition accomplished much. They commenced with an accurate survey of Gaspar Straits, in lat. 3° 19' S., long. 106° 40' E., between the islands of Banca and Billiton, "the door through which nine-tenths of the world's trade with China passes." They laid down a chart of the mouth of the Pi-ho River, in the Gulf of Pichili, and on which imperial Pekin is situated. This, by-the-by, may avail us in the present war. They thoroughly examined the coasts of Formosa and the principal Japanese islands. The Vincennes, after leaving Ha-ko-da-di, passed along the coast of Asia, completed the survey of the Straits of Seniavine, entered the Arctic, visited Herald Island, "sailed over the position assigned land claimed to have been discovered by H.M. ship Herald, reached a higher point of latitude (72° 05') than was ever before attained north of eastern Asia, and disproved also the existence of *Wrangell's* land in the position assigned it."

Of these and other achievements we shall not here speak at length, as a more elaborate account of them than that before us may be expected from the pen of Commander John Rogers, the *ci-devant* leader of the expedition. Mr. Habersham's narrative, if deficient in scientific matters, is, at least, lively and amusing; and his description of sea perils is highly graphic. We will give a specimen of grave and gay; the former first. He had been left to take tidal observations, in a clumsy and leaky boat, "upon the proverbially treacherous bosom of the Gulf of Pichili, with a week's provision in case of being lost." The weather was calm and hot; and, after a sunny nap in the corner of the stern sheets, he awakes and finds—

"the sea was no longer smooth and polished, but broken by rising waves and of an inky hue; while the sun was hidden by dense masses of driving clouds whose lurid edges indicated the commencement of a northern gale. The wind was already blowing quite fresh, and the boat rolling uneasily in the rising sea, dipping in the spray-crests occasionally, and jerking at her anchor as if asking for more chain. I began to think we might be in an awkward predicament, but kept my fears to myself, and ordered more chain to be veered. Then we unshipped the howitzer and got it in the bottom, after which she rode easier. Anxious eyes now began to be cast in the supposed direction of the ship, but even her smoke was not to be seen. There was a smoky appearance, truly, but it was that of the rising gale; and, as we wrapped our blankets around our shivering frames, we knew that there was anxiety, and work, and danger,—possibly death,—in the voice of the leaping waves and in those lurid masses of hurrying clouds. The water was now coming over the bow quite fast; so we commenced baling, served out an extra allowance of grog, and continued watching for the ship. And so another and another hour rolled by, and the gloom of the approaching night began to deepen that of the rising gale. Ours was now a most unpleasant situation. The water was swashing over either beam at every roll, curling over the bow at every dive, and giving us sharp work with both buckets to keep it from gaining on us. After a while it did gain on us, and men's faces began to turn pale. I felt that things were getting desperate, and, adjusting a glass, swept the eastern board in the vain hope of catching a glimpse of the expected smoke: there was nothing to be seen but a bank of moving mist. Our circle of vision had by this time been narrowed down to a diameter of some two miles, and we were just fearing that the ship might miss us in the fog, when suddenly, like a meteor shooting into the clear sky from behind a passing cloud, she burst through the bank of thickening mist into a glorious full view. She was distant not more than a mile, was smoking like a young volcano, was under a cloud of sail at the same time, and, in short, evidently doing her best to reach us. A long-drawn breath seemed to relieve every one. A few minutes later we were

alongside, with the boat half full of water, ourselves soaked to the skin and half numbed with cold, but still safe. 'Glad to see you!' said the captain, as we crawled heavily over the side. 'Bad weather came up very suddenly: didn't it? Never mind; it'll rub off when it gets dry: besides, this is special service, for which Congress is to give us extra pay. Heave the ship to with her head off shore, Mr. Russell.' So much for this unpleasantly-near approach to a long swim."

Now for a scene with little danger, but as much of terror, at least on the part of one individual, as in the last. The author and a boating-party were about to explore a vast marine cave in "the towering and surf-worn promontory of Ha-ko-da-di;" and among the adventurers was a boastful German, supercargo of the *Greta*.—

"Our German friend was quite talkative at first, indulging us with vivid descriptions of various European caves which he had explored in early life, and enlarging upon the feelings of intense interest which such enterprises were calculated to create in the inquiring mind. As we drew near to the cave, however, he became rather taciturn than otherwise, and, as we reached its mouth and the order was given to 'hold water' with the oars while the plan of procedure was being determined upon, he hazarded the remark that 'some vones more better make stops outside ze rocks, vile ze uzer vones goes in;' but in this he was overruled at once, and, a deep-sea lead-line having been securely fastened to a projecting fragment of rock, we backed boldly in under the gloomy and resounding archway. Keeping a light strain on the line, to 'hold on by' should the possible whirlpool prove a reality, the oars were taken in, and, with boat-hooks and hands, we urged her cautiously through the thickening gloom. And now the German proved to be right in one thing. It was 'intensely interesting to our inquiring minds,' as the boat dropped slowly away from daylight, rising and falling over the heavy swell and grating harshly against unseen projections of the rocky sides. We began to think that the roof of the archway might get lower with unpleasant suddenness as we progressed, and that the next swell might inform us of the fact by mashing our heads against it; for it was so very dark that, even with our lights, we could not see the rugged walls against which we were scraping. The feeling at last became so intensely interesting to the supercargo himself, that he again became communicative. 'Vel! vel! I don't loiks zis!' he said, nervously; 'much better take some vone out of ze boat. 'Tis var small boat for so many peoples. I waits outside for some time. I not loiks zis.' I must confess that I didn't 'loik' it myself; and the feeling, passing down into my fingers, caused them to tighten their grasp around the line, until the boat came to a stand-still.—'Hillo! what's the matter?' asked Carnes.—'Slack the line, H—, and let her go in,' said the doctor. (Said H—, who was seated in the bows, with his feet braced firmly against the stem, thought he'd much better hold on to the line until he could see where he was going to slack her to.)—'I feel bottom!' exclaimed Squires, who was leaning over the side with a boat-hook.—'You feel the mischief!' said Lawton. 'You're feeling the boat's bottom.'—'I suppose I know what I'm about!' retorted the indignant feeler: 'darkness don't keep one from feeling.'—'I not loiks it!' broke in the German; 'much better vone, two, three, at vonce. Boat var small.'—'Well, let's haul out again and leave half on the rocks,' said another, who evidently began to think with him.—'Well, all right!' exclaimed several more of the party. I didn't say much, but hung back on the line with such effect as to change night into day in a most amazingly short space of time. I didn't like the gurgling noises in our rear: they sounded too much like a subterranean water-course to make it pleasant.—'Vel, I gets out,' said the German, as we ranged up alongside of the entrance.—'Oh no! you'd better hold on,' said he who had accused Squires of feeling the boat's bottom.—'No, but I loiks better here,' replied the former explorer of European caves, as he jumped upon the rocks and advised that 'vone, two, three, more better at vonce.'"

It is to be regretted that Mr. Habersham's amusing book is by no means free from Americanisms, both verbal and ideal. We soon come to specimens of the latter. He has the true Slave-States contempt for the African. At page 18 we find the following curious prayer, on seeing the negro military commander of Porto Praya wedded to a Caucasian brumette:—"I looked upon the olive complexion, the sparkling eyes, and the delicate form of the negro's wife, and felt an involuntary prayer rise to my lips—'Lord, that such a revolting relationship may never exist in the great world that lies over the Western waters.' She was the first white woman I had ever seen who had placed her hand in that of a thick-lipped, long-heeled negro." He has strong anti-British prejudices. At page 24, a very sharp attack is made on a Lieut. Paget, R.N., regarding whom the Doctor of the John Kennedy entertains certain bellicose intentions, and "remarked, in a confidential manner, that he never in his life felt more like doing anything than, at that moment, like knocking his confounded 'ar-r-s' down his cockney throat." With a prudent restraint of his feelings, however, he "left the cabin in a high state of disgust with England, the English, and with Lieut. Paget, R.N., in particular."

Invidious generalities are not of much consequence; but, at page 456, there is a special charge brought against the officers of the *Sibyl*, which deserves to be repelled. He is speaking of the "unheard-of vandalism" of those officers, who, when the retreating Governor of Ayan politely "left orders with Mr. Freighburg to put his house and billiard-table at the disposal of the allied officers," on leaving, "took away all the balls and cues." After contrasting this conduct with that of the French, who are "always gentlemen," he adds, "I hope sincerely that this book may reach England, if it be only to let them see how some of the officers of H.B.M. frigate *Sibyl* requited the high-bred and considerate courtesy of the Russian Governor of Ayan during the summer of 1855."

After this, we are inclined to wish Mr. Habersham "a very good morning and a little more taste."

The Merchant Abroad in Europe, Asia, and Australia: a Series of Letters from Java, Singapore, China, Bengal, Egypt, the Holy Land, the Crimea and its Battle-grounds, England, Melbourne, Sydney, &c. By George Francis Train. With an Introduction by Freeman Hunt, A.M. (New York, Putnam & Co.; London, Low & Co.)

ABOUT four years since the author of the above work left Boston in America, where he was, as he delicately puts it, "a graduate in a counting-house" (which rendered into English means *clerk*), and turning to Australia in search of fortune, established at Melbourne a commercial house, which still flourishes, albeit he is not at present there to afford it the advantages of his superintendence.

After a residence in dusty Melbourne of something more than two years and a half, Mr. Train set out to see the world. His title-page indicates the tolerably wide extent of his travels; and an extract from the farewell speech delivered by him at Melbourne to friends of all nations will serve to show the spirit in which he writes.—

"Young America is only another edition of Old England, in a binding peculiar to the New World. Young John Bull in his shirt-sleeves, working with an energy that commands success. England and America are partners, not rivals. The younger nation is the junior, who manages the western branch of the old concern. Youth gives activity, and hence the young man opens his letters before

breakfast, on the steps of the post-office, whilst the old gentleman prefers breaking the seal in dressing-gown and slippers after dinner. Young America showed the same feelings of independence in establishing a house of his own, that every young man experiences who leaves the old house to earn an honest livelihood by his own exertions. In this instance, however, the connexion with the old concern is of more value than that with the balance of the world. The revolution was merely an animated conversation, where shot and cannon were introduced to give emphasis to the debate, and when the disputed 'point' was settled, old England rose with renewed vigour in Young America. The sources of discord soon began to dry, and now, as the flower turns to the sun, the needle to the magnet, the child to its mother, as the twin brothers of Siam receive each the same emotions, so are we bound by speaking the same language, and worshipping the same God, to remember England, the proud old mother of our race, And join the Stars and Stripes and Cross in one fraternal band,
 TH. Anglo-Saxon faith and laws illumine every land."

Mr. Train is not of that variety of traveller who can wend from Dan to Beersheba and find all barren. He is no Smellfungus. He has sharp observation and a wit to match; and if he be not very profound, he is always good-tempered and pleasing. The fruits of his experience are wrapped up in five dozen and odd letters. It does not in the least signify in what order these are perused, for the first is dated November, 1855, and the last in September of the previous year. The first part narrates the events of a six months' tour, after he left Melbourne. The second part tells how he got to the last-named locality, and gives a history of the rise and progress of the trade of Australia. The chronological arrangement is a little defective; but as the essayist excused his apparent dullness on the ground that there was something important to be developed beneath the seeming stupidity, so, for the topsy-turvy sorting of these epistles there is, perhaps, a reason to be found in the fact that the whole of the last part has been already printed in various American papers and the *Liverpool Times*. The first part, or a portion of it, is not, we believe, unknown to the American public; and with these premises as to what is new and what is old in the rough-and-ready letters of this lively American merchant, who travelled for business as much as for pleasure, we open a page or two in order to afford a closer idea of his quality. Mr. Train, at Calcutta, was invited by the Governor-General to a State Ball. It is pleasant to see with what an exquisite sense of the rights of hospitality the guest speaks of the ladies whose names he publishes:

"Lord Canning, in a stiff black state dress, stood at the head of the room, in front of the chair of state—a native officer standing on either side, with what I supposed was the mace of office. The new Governor seemed fairly lost amid the blaze of chandeliers, whose dazzling brightness reflected from the prismatic glare made my eyes ache with pain, so much so that I lost half the enjoyment of the evening. Lady Susan Ramsey, the daughter of Lord Dalhousie, was on the right, leading off, with all the gaiety of youth, the first quadrille—her partner some gallant officer of the Indian army, who wore upon his breast the medals of many battles. The daughter of the Commander-in-Chief was in the same set, and received particular attention from the elegant aid-de-camp by her side. Neither of these young ladies need look for their portraits in the 'Book of Beauty.' Lady Canning did not dance while I was present, but reclining in courtly style upon the regal chair, received the court from her honoured lord and the several distinguished civilians and military officers present. The formality of her reception was freeing, for that aristocratic bow was worse than an electric shock. Her dress was of white tulle, over a white satin skirt, looped up with red roses, with a head-

dress of red velvet and pearls—not, in my opinion, elegant; but the blaze of diamonds compensated for what was wanting in taste. She still possesses the marks of early beauty, but time and the dissipations of her exalted position in London have taken from the attractions of youth."

There is something apocryphal, we think, in the concluding scrap of information in the following extract, which refers to the above ball:

"I find peculiar interest in watching the motions of the State prisoners, and distinguished natives, who, dressed in the picturesque costume of their country, had been invited to partake in the festivities of those who had brought them to their present humiliating position. Kings, Princes, and Rajahs, or their descendants, were there bowing and cringing under the iron rule of military power. There was the grandson of the great warrior chief who so long kept the English at bay in his almost impenetrable fastnesses that nature had made for him, and also in that stronghold of which European architects must have drawn the plan—Seringatam—Tippoo Sultan, the son of the great Hyder Ali, Ghoolam Mahomet, and his son Feeroz Shah, were the descendants of those great men who, three generations ago, were the terror of the Deccan; and had his great ancestor lived to hold his power, Ghoolam would have been the most powerful and the wealthiest of all the Indian princes. These two have just returned from England, where they were courted and fêted by crowned heads and noble peers the most distinguished lions of the day—but at Government House they pass unnoticed, and are taught to remember that they are beggars only, dependent upon an English pension. There, too, were the brave Seikhs of the mountain passes, those bold chieftains who fought like tigers in their dens—Sheer Singh and Chutter Singh. * * After the most obstinate war they surrendered their sabres to Sir Walter Gilbert. It was pitiful to see brave warriors so painfully humiliated, for they moved about the room in their stocking feet like so many automata, shrinking and cringing before their conquerors, evincing the greatest pleasure in receiving the least attention from the civilians in the room. Their appearance without shoes is by order of the Governor General, to remind them of their disgrace, and to show proper respect to those that hold the sway—this, I am told, is the custom of the land."

We have many sanitary reformers at home who would fain persuade the Government that burning the dead is better than burying them. The process, however, does not seem so innocuous to the living as the advocates of the custom would have us believe.—

"I also rode down to the Burning Ghaut and witnessed, till it almost made me sick with nausea, the disgusting sight of burning their dead. The smoke was rising from the dying embers of several bodies, and in three instances the funeral pile was just lighted. After having been brought on the banks of the river, where they are left to die, if their friends have the means of purchasing the wood and paying for the ceremony, they are at once placed upon the coals and covered up with the burning timber, till their bodies have been entirely consumed. The picture was painful, nauseating, most unpleasant to the senses; and you only care to see it once, and then a few moments will satisfy you. You can but feel stupefied at the sight. Some poor skulls, not wholly destroyed, you may be treading on, and pieces of bones, where the relatives were too poor to pay for more fuel, you see buried in the ashes. A most foul stench fills the air. At all hours of the day corpses are brought down, and the unseemly levity of the naked wretches who stir up the fuel, and more especially when they show you the body by running a pole into its side, would hasten your departure, did you not arrest your steps to gaze upon the hungry flock of ravens and crows and carrion kites who approach the corpses before the fire has ceased to burn, within a close proximity, to seize upon the least atom saved from the flame. Hundreds of them were within a few feet, intently peering into the ashes, while the more dignified adjutants were perched upon the house tops and

on the walls, waiting for their share of the entertainment."

The "adjutants" were undoubtedly of the opinion of that strange philosopher, Chrysippus, who used to maintain that the only proper way to treat the dead was to eat them.

We leave this lively, gossiping book to readers who like to be amused and instructed without troubling themselves. As traveller and writer, the author may be characterized as being continually *en train*.

Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia. By William C. Prime. (New York, Harper Brothers; London, Low & Co.)

A confidential tone is assumed by Mr. Prime in this record of lotus-eating and groping in sepulchres. He had griefs while in Egypt, and desires the public to share them; his preface is an appeal for sympathy, which no reader will refuse, and yet it had better been unasked for. A portal hung with black, however, leads into a light though somewhat sentimental story of travel, with Mr. Prime as the author and hero, and Miriam and Amy among the supernumeraries. Mr. Prime himself seems to have longed for the sight of beauty, and almost the first Arab girl he saw was like a vision of the Epicurean by Diocletian's Pillar. But it was to womanly grace alone that he devoted his veneration. He loved alabaster vases, aerial architecture, enamels, cameos, and legends, and found luxury in the starlight of the Nile. Yet on the river he dreams of Cleopatra, and the keel of her golden barge grating the golden sands. As specimens of the style in which he reflects these pictures and ideals two or three extracts will suffice. He describes an adventure with a Nubian wolf.—

"A large wolf—large here, but what I should call at home a very small one—was standing over the body of a dead donkey on the shore of the river, and half a dozen foxes were fighting him in true Arab style, with terrible voices, but at a safe distance. One poor little villain of a fox was in his jaws, and he would shake him for amusement occasionally. There was no need of it. He was dead, or shamming dead, and I do not think there was any sham about it. There certainly was none when he dropped him, as he did a moment afterward, when a ball from my Colt went down through his shoulder and broke the bone. The howl that he uttered on that night-air rings in my ear this moment. It made the rocks of Biggeh echo. It filled the whole pass with its unearthly sound. It was a long wild cry of intolerable anguish and pain. He threw up his head as it escaped him, as if he were invoking the gods of Lycopolis to avenge him, and then leaped into the water. A second ball bounded from the stone as he left it, and went glancing over the river in the moonlight, leaving a sparkling track; and a third dashed the water about him, if it did not hit him, as he swam out for the current, which swept him downward, and I lost him. The silence that followed was as startling as the cry had been. Only the river among the rocks sounded as steadily as it had sounded through the centuries, and the moonlight seemed to be in harmony with the sound."

He thus contrasts Egypt with Nubia.—

"The difference between Egypt and Nubia is marked and great. Not alone in the colour of the inhabitants, but in almost every respect. Egypt may, perhaps, average five miles in width, exclusive of the river. Nubia averages just about as many rods. This is seriously true. The mountains of rock rise abruptly a few yards, or at most a few hundred feet, from the river's edge, and in large portions of Nubia nothing is cultivated but the actual slope of the bank, one or two rods in width."

And thus his realization of a dark ideal.—

"On the bank of the river, near a village, I sat down and watched the women coming for water. One and another came, each helping the one before her to lift the enormous jar to the top of her head.

At length there appeared one of the noblest specimens of feminine beauty that I remember. A tall and splendidly formed girl came down close to me. The wind blowing back her single thin cotton garment so as to reveal the outlines of a perfect form, one that Praxiteles might have dreamed, one such as it is seldom permitted human eyes to see. Her tunic was open from neck to waist, and her bust, contrary to the common appearance of the Egyptian women, was full and of delicate outline. Her face was Greek, her life classical in their severe beauty. Imagine my astonishment as this vision swept by me, not three feet distant, and paused within a rod to dip water in a heavy jar. I gazed admiringly at her, as who would not? She returned my gaze with cold curiosity, and eyes devoid of interest, but dark, lustrous eyes withal, that had fire in them which might be made to flame. She had on her neck a string of antiques, chiefly scarabei. I had seen them thus before, and had purchased some curious antiques from the necks and wrists of the women. I walked up to her and took hold of them. She stood like a statue, motionless, with her black eyes fixed on mine, but was silent, and allowed my examination without fear or objection. 'How much shall I pay you for your necklace?' She looked, but made no reply, and stooping down, lifted her jar; a friend helped her swing it to her head, and then dropping her hands, she walked up the bank in stately style, nor looked back, nor seemed to have the slightest interest in the fate of Braheem Effendi. To be cut thus by an Egyptian! On reflection, I have thought that she was perhaps deaf and dumb—possibly idiotic, but I think not that, for she was too splendidly beautiful.

She "cut" Mr. Prime; perhaps, then, she was deaf, dumb, or idiotic. This rapid reasoning, were it safe, might be of great use in philosophy. Near Karnak, says Mr. Prime, has been discovered "an undertaker's shop," of the Pharaonic period:—

"Some Arabs, digging as usual in the night, opened what appeared to be a tomb, but on entering it, the contents were as astonishing to them as they have since been to antiquarians, being neither more or less than cases containing some two thousand mummy shawls. The reader is, of course, aware that the mummy of an ancient Egyptian was rolled in long pieces of cloth, of which we find from twenty to thirty yards on one mummy, and often much more. These strips were cut and torn to suit the shape of the body, and were laid on with a skill of bandaging which modern surgeons are accustomed to envy. When this was complete, the mummy was wrapped in shawls of more or less expensive character, the cloth being fine linen, sometimes ornamented with beads, while a very common form was a shawl made entirely of earthen beads strung on thread, and worked in graceful figures. Such shawls I found on two mummies which I unrolled at different times."

The reader may now judge whether he is likely to relish this new narrative of Nile travel. We ourselves have found it occasionally extravagant, but amusing, and not wanting in originality.

Light in the Valley. My Experiences of Spiritualism. By Mrs. Newton Crosland. (Routledge & Co.)

The Church of the First Born. No. I. By Henry Lilley Smith, Surgeon, Southam. (Longman & Co.)

Mrs. Crosland, hitherto known to the world as an amiable and well-intentioned, if not very vigorous, writer, here breaks out in a strain which sanity has hardly language to characterize. Having plunged into the sea of what its inventors presumptuously call Spiritualism, she has resolved to spare the public neither a dream, nor an oracle, nor one of the visions which pass with herself and her circle for "experiences"; and in pouring them out on the world with an assurance which never falters, be the mystery ever so profound, be the personage treated as a table gossip and fami-

liar friend Divinity itself, — she has produced a book as unique, after its kind, as Kit Smart's 'Song of David.' The amount of aberration here disclosed as cherished among kindly and gifted persons is grave enough to silence all humour for ridicule, which else might have found a field of the widest, wildest quality, in the prose, in the preachings, and in the pictures of this volume. The larger number of the last we will not describe or characterize, by reason of their subjects, which "Comfort" has drawn and described and "the Rose" has interpreted. Want of humility can hardly fail human beings more than it must have failed those who have put such jargon forth, and have claimed for it (we are not straining the truth, monstrous as it seems) the authority of direct revelation. But we may announce as less repulsive the drawn and coloured "Personal" spirit emblems belonging to "Sustainer," "Hopeful," and "Introvision," — simply so many bad kaleidoscope arabesques; and the five symbols of "conditions of the human race," as made up of a blue orb, a scarlet crescent, a wisp of red flame or silk, and a serpent, things below the quality of nursery scrawls and daubings, which carry with them (as here set forth) an impression saddening in proportion to the intense and presumptuous silliness of the scribe, the dauber, and the seer. It makes the heart ache to reflect that persons of taste and sense can be drawn into such frenzies. Real faith, love, humility, and desire for knowledge must be watched and guarded, when such bewilderingments are overclouding the world; and in the interests of these it is hardly possible to speak too seriously in reprobation of such a production as 'Light in the Valley.'

The other large book which we have to notice in conjunction with Mrs. Crosland's needs not the interpretation of "Comfort," or "the Rose," or "Vastness," or any other He or She of her circle, for its "tamperings" are more intelligible. The "Seven Seals" spoken of in the Revelations are arranged marginally, like initials in a ledger, to direct the reader to seven illustrations, described as "lithographs representing photographs" of figures and groups, such as might have been drawn by hundreds by any one who had turned over a few of Blake's designs. They are followed by a puff of a "Burton Self-supporting Dispensary," and a prospectus of the "British Temporal Aid Redemption Society," of which Mr. Smith of Southam is Honorary Secretary. Let us hope (though against hope) that these are the two last, as they are the two worst, specimens that occur to us of Delusion in Print.

NEW NOVELS.

The Artist's Family: a Novel. By the Author of 'Saville House.' 3 vols. (Newby).—The quality that at once strikes the reader of this novel is the unaffected earnestness of the author's manner. A story of every-day life, mingled with the more tragic episodes that belong to affliction and crime, is made the vehicle of a practical homily, the best characteristic of which is that its meaning is developed through the action of the drama and not in long pages of rhetoric. "The artist," Vincent Ashford, is no hero, and not designed as such. He is fifty years of age, below the middle stature, morbid, vain, and devoted to an immense picture of sublime classic conception—The Last Judgment. His wife is the ante-type of his enthusiasm, and while he vainly struggles, as vainly sighs over rejected offers of eligible matches. The artist's daughter is a fascinating sketch; his son, although with too much heroic tension in his attitudes, is one of those sons who engage sisterly sympathies and make the blood of pride mount high in mothers' cheeks. The writer, we imagine, has inspected closely the dealings between art and

commerce, and learned how, while the one is frequently sordid and gross, the other is too often petulant and egotistical. But the whole narrative does not turn upon a single character, or any particular conception of social "workings"; it is a light glance at English life under several aspects, and many different personages are introduced, who please less as individual characters than as types of classes, and expositors of opinions. It is no little praise to bestow on 'The Artist's Family' to say that it may be read with interest from beginning to end; and if we must warn the author, it is when she borrows one or two situations from the virtue-rewarded-and-villany-punished repertory of melo-drama. The story gains nothing when the immaculate maiden is rescued from horror by the intrepid Edward, or when William, with the fatal cap over his face, is relieved upon an Old Bailey scaffold. Such passages excepted, the novel is decidedly meritorious in aim and in method.

Leonora d'Orco: a Historical Romance. By G. P. R. James. 3 vols. (Newby).—We are glad to meet with Mr. James again in his old purple canopied halls of romance. Before entering any hall, however, the reader will naturally expect that, in the first chapter of a novel by Mr. G. P. R. James, a hero will be slowly riding through the glades of a forest. But here the "single rider" or the "two riders" who "might have been seen" are clustered in a group, and through a wild Italian gorge on a soft and breezy spring day, caracoles "a gay, a numerous, and a brilliant party." It is the old, old story, in the old, old style,—lances, corselets, cuissards glitter on the stage; pages bear falcons; men-at-arms talk roughly; princes and bishops dine off gold plate in Tasso pavilions. The century is that of Charles the Eighth; the characters are of all varieties; the incidents are such as might be looked for in a history of Lorenzos and Leonoras, and Albano beauties in green and rose-coloured robes, plumed hats, jewels, and all the colours of joy. Mr. James has not lost his inventive faculty, or his command of exuberant language; he knows how to carve history into romantic patterns and to put grand speeches into the mouths of kings. It is true that the fashion he follows has been a long time obsolete, and that chronicles of love and anguish, of outrage and chivalry, with Caesar Borgia in the foreground and prison and palace solemnities shadowing and enriching the perspectives, are no longer admired as masterpieces of the novelist's art; but Mr. James attempting a philosophical novel would be far less tolerable than Mr. James costuming an ancient generation and reviving the splendours of the Field of the Cloth of Gold. 'Leonora d'Orco' is perhaps not so good as the best of its author's manifold fictions, but it is better than many, and generally amusing.

Brimlesea; or, Character the Index of Fate. 2 vols. (Saunders & Otley).—There is no mistaking the first chapter of 'Brimlesea.' It is the bursting of a blossom. The author, obviously, has never before ventured into print, unless in rural corners. "Hark! it thunders. Those black clouds pour forth their liquid fire as forked rays to meet the foaming surges; for an instant all around is visible in the lurid glare; sea, sea for miles—trackless, lonely in its solemn grandeur." The usual dramatic "features" are not wanting,—a marquess, a murder, and a death-bed, with the customary social glimmers,—an assembly room at which an unknown beauty appears in the light of local envy, and a boarding-house at which miscellaneous people are conveniently thrown together. The conclusion, we think, will be satisfactory to all unprejudiced readers; Holford is very properly rejected by Blanche; the marquess is righteously guillotined, and Porskinski goes unregretted to Siberia. The way in which these persons are managed, and in which it is shown that "character" is "the index of fate"—whatever that may mean—will be learnt by those who will permit their fancies to float for an hour in the tepid shallows of 'Brimlesea.'

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The History of the Town and Parish of Tetbury, in the County of Gloucester. By the Rev. Alfred T. Lee. (J. & J. Parker).—It is not Mr. Lee's

fact that no event of importance has ever happened in Tetbury, or that hardly any man of note has ever lived there; but having these facts before him, he is guilty of, at least, a literary misadventure, in producing a large book of some 300 pages on this barren subject. The greater part of the circumstances here recorded are of such a nature that they would scarcely claim a passing glance in the columns of a newspaper. Desperate highway-men,—a man who lives to the age of 152, as some anonymous person “dare attest as almost an infallible truth,”—the birth and early death of a provincial journal in the last century,—are among the more important matters. Others it is impossible to believe that any amount of local sympathy can render interesting. Who can care to inspect the signatures of the vicars of Tetbury since 1657, or of the Estcourt family, here given in fac-simile? or take any interest in the proceedings on the opening of a chapel-of-ease in 1845? On the latter subject we are told who read the lessons, whence the text was taken, and even the school-children's buns are recorded as liberal entertainment. The only interesting fact we have hit upon is one which seems to throw a doubt upon Sydney Smith's theory, that there are no Quaker babies, and that blue-coat boys are the *larvæ* of the Quaker. The entry is this:—“1696, April 14, a Quaker child born.”—but no name being given, we cannot allow it much weight against a theory so well considered and in itself so probable. Some portions of the book will be read with interest by many,—we mean the pedigrees, by those to whom they relate. The rest of the work may well be perused as an act of mortification.

Blue-Books for the People. No. I. By Edward Walford. (Hardwicke.)—It is proposed in this series to compress and popularize the substance of the most important ‘Blue Books.’ The first number contains an abstract of parliamentary papers on Army Education, and has been efficiently compiled by Mr. Edward Walford. The idea is new and good, and if consistently carried out will probably be successful.

Industrial and Social Position of Women, in the Middle and Lower Ranks. (Chapman & Hall.)—Of course, this is a woman's book, and very womanly in style and thought. We mean the description as praise, since womanliness in such a volume is rare; the subject has usually been engrossed by ladies very muscular and masculine in their phraseology. Even in this instance the writer has not altogether avoided exaggerations of point and sentiment, as when she diverges from industrial and social questions to a demand for the suffrage. But these stumbling-blocks are speedily got over; the rest of the work is occupied with matter which men no less than women may profitably study. So far as the Census is reliable, it seems that there were, in 1851, nearly six millions of women in Great Britain above twenty years of age, 3,435,917 married, 1,767,194 unmarried, and 795,273 widows. Of those “engaged in independent industry” four-fifths were unmarried or widowed; one-fourth pursued commercial, agricultural, and other undertakings; one-fourth were engaged in the production of dress; one-fourth in domestic service, and one-fourth in manufacturing or agricultural labour. But the Census is really not a reliable index. It seems to have been constructed at different times, upon different principles, so that the same persons do not always, even though their circumstances are unaltered, represent the same classes. Moreover, there are several absurdities in the classification, as when, among “persons in the learned professions (with their immediate subordinates),” we find that the learned ladies included are pew-openers. The author of this volume does good service, if only by pointing out how difficult and dangerous it is to make use of the Census of 1851. We have no doubt that the work will have numerous readers. It takes up a popular subject in a popular tone, and is marked by less than the ordinary emphasis laid upon such phrases as “woman's rights.”

The Chevalier Sarti.—[*Le Chevalier*, &c.]. By P. Scudo. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)—Not long ago we might have said it was impossible to write a tale, the scene of which was laid in Venice,

which we should find hard to read,—that it was difficult to fill some hundreds of pages with a musical subject, a part of which, at least, would not yield matter of interest,—thirdly, that M. Scudo could hardly produce a book which would not have a certain value.—Yet here is a tale of Venice, with a musical composer as hero, put forth by one of the pleasantest writers on Art of our time, which proves to be about as dull a piece of reading as ever taxed patience, and in which fact and fiction are intermixed and intertwined until the reality and the romance become alike useless,—the one not to be wholly relied on, the other in no respect exciting. Nor have we the poor consolation of imagining the Art-novel executed in sincerity by one who has elsewhere proved himself a judicious and agreeable writer. Of two or three musical subjects we have learnt to be afraid,—not without reason and much endurance:—one is the inner meaning of Mozart's ‘Don Juan,’—another is the personal romance shadowed forth or shut up in Beethoven's *Sonatas*. We have uneasy forebodings that the interpreters of these mysteries, concerning which any amount of theory, or any conceivable solution, can be propounded, will be loth to quit their prey. That our disquiet on the subject is not unfounded those will own who are told that this Italian romance cannot start—after its somewhat incomprehensible dedication to M. Meyerbeer has been happily accomplished—without a chapter on Beethoven's heart adventures, especially relating to his *Sonata* in c sharp minor (foolishly and fantastically called the “Moonlight Sonata”), and without something which is neither dream nor narrative concerning the lady (the *Contessa Guicciardi*, afterwards the wife of the ballet composer, Count Gallenberg) to whom it was dedicated. Of the romance, after it is started, we confess ourselves to have retained no very clear idea. There is a Lady Beata, who is its heroine, the *Cavaliere Sarti* is its hero, and there are many other interlocutors who “potter an immensity” (to use Miss Fanny Kemble's phrase) about all manner of musical matters, great, middle-sized and tiny,—in a language which no Venetian society ever talked,—in its manner reminding us of nothing so much as a cold serving-up of articles contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, torn into scraps and spiced with a few of the novelist's oldest condiments. Both a better musical monograph, and a better Art-novel might have been concocted out of the known events of Sarti's life. If treated with reference to music, he might be pointed to as one of the group of Italian composers to which Sacchini, Salieri (and later) Spontini belonged, and of which Cherubini (Sarti's pupil) was the brightest example:—men in whose writings melody was fairly balanced by science, and by whom the proprieties of the stage and the uses of the orchestra were more studied than such sweetness of song as made Hasse, and Paisiello, and Piccini the delight of all vocalists. It might be observed, too, as significant, that the mass of meritorious handwork by these clever men has, with all its superior skill and thought, proved, more perishable than the slighter were produced by the tune-makers,—that ‘Edipe,’ and ‘Tarare,’ and ‘Giulio Sabinio’ are, as operas, more hopelessly dead than ‘Nina, pazza.’ Thus much by way of glance towards the place of Sarti as a musician. Had we been called on to “moralize” his adventures as a man, in the form of a novel, we should have selected the period of his Russian residence,—his favour with the Empress Catharine,—his disgrace,—his recall,—we should have told how he wrote the first opera in the language of the Muscovite ever written,—how, in one composition, he employed Potemkin's Russian horn-players,—how, in another, with an assault on effect, in the face of which the squadrons of drums bespoken by M. Berlioz are so much child's play, he introduced cannon into the score of the Ocsakow ‘Te Deum.’—Perhaps M. Scudo is reserving these vagaries for a continuation to the work here commenced: in which case we may have to return to the Chevalier Sarti and his music.

Mr. A. Freeman, M.A. has published an introduction to the second part of his *Principles of Divine Service, an Inquiry concerning the True Manner of Understanding and Using the Order for Morning and Evening Prayer, &c.* His aim has

been “a simple appeal to the facts of Eucharistic History.”—The Rev. J. Hildyard, D.D. has issued a third corrected edition of his letter *On a Revision of the Rubrics and Liturgy, with a view chiefly to the Abridgment of the Morning Service.*—We may assign a companionship with these miscellanies to Archdeacon Sandford's sermon, preached at Oundleton parish church, *On Clerical Training.*—Dr. Whately's charge, *Instruction in the Scriptures: the Duty and Mode of It.*—the Rev. G. Arden's *Course of Lectures in Outline on Confirmation and Holy Communion.*—*More Bishops: How shall we choose them?*—and *Notes on Confirmation*, by A. Priest.—The Bishop of Oxford's sermon, preached at the reopening of the Llandaff Cathedral, has been printed. It is entitled, *The Rebuilding of the Temple a Time of Revival.*—*Convocation and the Laity* is a letter of suggestions, addressed to Archdeacon Grant, by Mr. Francis H. Dickinson.—We have also, *Questions on the Collects, Epistles and Gospels throughout the Year*, edited by the Rev. T. L. Cloughton.—*A Concordance of the Prayer-Book Version of the Psalms.*—*Christian Orthodoxy tested by the Exposition of Colossians ii. 13*, by F. B. Scott, M.A.,—and Mr. J. J. Tayler's *Two Lectures introductory to a Course on the Early History of Christianity.*—At the end of our list let us mention a second series of *Gothold's Emblems; or, Invisible Things understood by Things that are made*, by Christian Seriver, translated from the twenty-eighth German edition, by the Rev. K. Menzies. There are few more original or charming volumes in the devotional library.

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BURIAL OF BÉRANGER.

"The Poet Béranger is dead. The expenses of his funeral will be charged to the Imperial Civil List."
Times, July 17, 1857.

Non, mes amis, au spectacle des ombres
Je ne veux point une loge d'honneur.—Béranger.

Bury Béranger! Well for you
Could you bury the Spirit of Béranger too.
Bury the Bard if you will, and rejoice;
But you bury the body and not the voice.
Bury the Prophet and garnish his tomb,
The prophecy still remains for doom;
And many a prophecy since proved true
Has that Prophet spoken, for such as you.

Bury the body of Béranger!
Bury the Printer's Boy you may,
But the Spirit no death can ever destroy
That made a Bard of that Printer's Boy.
A clerk at twelve hundred francs per ann.
Were a very easily buried man;
But the Spirit that gave up that little all
For Freedom, is free of the Funeral.
You may bury the Prisoner, it may be,
The Man of La Force and Ste-Pélagie;
But the Spirit, *mon Empereur*, that gave
That Prisoner Empire knows no grave.

"Au spectacle des Ombres une loge d'honneur"
Is easily given, *mon Empereur*—
But a something there is which even the will
Of an Emperor cannot inter—nor kill—
By no space restrained, to no age confined—
The fruit of a simple great man's mind,
Which to all Eternity lives and feeds
The births of which, here, it has laid the seeds.

Could you bury these, you might sit secure
On the Throne of the Bourbons, *mon Empereur*.
ALFRED WATTS.

July 18.

BÉRANGER.

Encore une étoile qui file!

THERE are few men left who, when they disappear in the darkness of the valley of the shadow, will be followed with love and mourning by such myriads of honest eyes as have watched the departure of Jean Pierre de Béranger. The great French Poet has died, it is true, at a ripe old age, and after life had become burdensome because of bodily infirmities; but that there is less light in the world now that he is gone we feel earnestly; and the more so since, in attempting a sketch of the events of his life, we have refreshed our memory of his grace and gaiety—of his kind heart, his courageous will, and his independent spirit, by running over the 'Mémoires Chantants,'—to adopt his own playful title for the songs which told the story of his life and which gave to it its glory. A little pocket volume contains them all, and the last, some ten excepted, were published twenty years ago; but that the aforesaid little volume contains a spell unperishable wherever the French heart beats—a spell as potent as any conjuration in Agrippa's book,—was proved anew the other day when the simple man was buried with all the pomp of a state funeral by a Sovereign from whom he had asked and would accept nothing,—buried, moreover, with such defensive haste and circumstance as told that till he was laid in his grave the old singer of the old songs was a charm of powerful trouble among the restless spirits of France!

Béranger was born, as his own song of the 'Tailleur et la Fée' reminds us, in Paris, on the 10th of August, 1780, in the house of his grandfather, a tailor in the Rue Montorgueil. We hear little of his mother and father, save that the latter was anxious to establish a pedigree, and that he lost time in hunting for the same (whence possibly the prefatory 'de'), while the boy was scrambling about in the lanes and gutters of Paris, a real *gamin*. The same autobiographical lyric tells how Jean Pierre narrowly escaped being struck dead by lightning. This was at Péronne, to which town the boy was removed a few days after the taking of the Bastille, and placed in the care of an aunt who kept a tavern, and whom he assisted for awhile as waiter. One would like to know more about this aunt, since some of the memorialists state that it was she who tempted Jean Pierre to read by putting into his hands a 'Telemachus' (and more to the purpose) some odd volumes of Racine and Voltaire.—When Béranger was fourteen he

was apprenticed to one Laisnez, a printer (who is also commemorated in a song). During this apprenticeship, while he was "composing" rhymes, the young printer learned the rules of rhyming, and even printed a little book of his first essays—'La Guirlande des Roses'—of which no trace seems left save the name. We are assured by other notices that it was at Péronne that Béranger's political and philanthropic enthusiasms were awakened in the Primary School, founded there by M. Ballue de Ballangis, formerly a deputy of the Legislative Assembly.—"In his enthusiasm for Jean Jacques," says the notice to which we are indebted, "the representative had devised an institute for children on the plans of the Citizen-philosopher. The Institute at Péronne had an air—parcel of club, parcel of camp. The children wore a military uniform there. On every public event they appointed deputations, pronounced discourses, voted addresses, wrote epistles to citizen Robespierre and to citizen Tallien. The young Béranger was the orator, the habitual editor, and the most influential of the company." This training, however, seems to have been for awhile barren of the fruit which it bore later in such perfection and profusion. Years passed ere Béranger came to an understanding of his strength, for, on returning to Paris, he made a comedy—'Les Hermaphrodites' in the old Attic fashion, which did no good; and he hammered away for some years at an epic on the story of "Clovis," which, also, bewildered rather than satisfied his poet. There was a time, too, when the chivalrous fervour of M. de Chateaubriand tempted him to write religious meditations—an idyl, called 'The Pilgrimage'—and other experiments at works which there were numberless others capable of producing more successfully than he. Of this Béranger became aware. At all events, he describes himself as having been driven by uncertainty, discouragement, and want of means, into the inspiration which decided the fortunes of his life—the direct addressing of himself and some of his manuscript verses to Lucien Bonaparte—the solitary solicitation for patronage or aid, we imagine, which marks the story of his seventy-seven years. Both were granted by the Prince sufficiently to hearten the young man and to keep the "wolf from the door" of that garret—sung by himself—where a young poet "can live so gaily when he is twenty." A certain employment was found for Béranger, in editing some volumes of the 'Annales du Musée'; and, afterwards, a modest secretaryship in the University was held by him for twelve years, till he had become too dangerous a person for any French Government-office to harbour.

It was in 1815 that the volume of songs came out, which made Béranger famous as the successor and the superior to the best men of the "Caveau"—past or contemporary—as a songster who gave to the *Chanson* a meaning besides a music, which Collé, Ponsard, or Désaugiers had never reached in their best moments. Napoleon (wiser in his generation than Louis le Désiré or Charles Dix) laughed over 'Le Roi d'Yvetot' (which monarch Terrier made a popular figure by modelling him as a *bon-bon*—in its turn "candied" by a supplementary verse addressed by the *chansonnier* to the confectioner). Nor did Napoleon laugh only; he tried, in a complimentary fashion, to stop the singer's mouth, by filling it with something solid. During the Hundred Days, he offered Béranger a lucrative post—of all others, that of Censor! It was too late, or too early. Béranger had, ere this, found his own power, and founded his own dynasty, in France; and, while the ambitious Emperor was to be driven from his throne—to die in exile—to be replaced by a parade of absolute, decrepit Monarchy (which, in its turn, the whirlwind was to sweep from the face of the land),—the quiet, cheerful, honest song-writer was going on from strength to strength—from renown to renown—making the new-old King quake in his closet and the "Black Robes" foam at their mouths in the preacher's chair. But the tragical romance which marked the close of Napoleon's career never lost its hold on Béranger's admiration. The Emperor's despotic ambition—his overweening military arrogance—were lost to the song-writer in the love of France, to which he ascribed their origin, and in the long-

drawn retribution which visited the great Captain and adventurer.—There were few thorns in a Bourbon's side more stinging than his verses. Government lost its temper: the singer was to be gagged.

That which comes of every attempt at gagging a man who asks nothing, fears nobody, and speaks so clearly as Béranger, happened in his case also. His two trials and imprisonments made him a popular hero as well as a martyr, besides being the delight of every old *moustache* who remembered "the Empire" and of every *Lisette* and *Pierre* who sat singing at their work, or over their wine, in the careless streets of Paris. Offer on offer was made for his assistance; luxury on luxury poured into his prison. Guests from all lands, and of all opinions and creeds, intrigued to get to his *levées*; while in his leisure he sharpened arrows yet keener, and capable of higher and further flight, than those which had pierced so intolerably the Powers that were. Ste-Pélagie was better to him than any Parnassus. His songs, by this time (thanks in part to the perfect understanding which subsisted between himself and his publisher, M. Perrotin), sufficed for the fulfilment of his modest desires. He would laugh, we are told, on his election to a membership of the "Caveau Moderne"—at being considered a *bon vivant*.—"What, M. Béranger," said a lady to him one day, at M. Lafitte's table, "you drinking water?—you who have sung so well the pleasures of wine?"—"What would you have me do, Madame?" was his lively answer; "tis my Muse who drinks all my wine!" Throughout his whole life, it should be added, Béranger had always more than words—he had time also, and money—to assist "the desolate and oppressed." Tales of his modest beneficence could now, we believe, be collected from hundreds of lips, with whom the necessity for silence no more existed. Only a few days before his death, we have read, he destroyed a heap of memoranda of monies lent by him to those who needed it.

It was so long ago as 1833 that, by the publication of "last songs" Béranger took a formal leave of his public;—then, as he has elsewhere told us, entering into a life-arrangement with his publisher, by which an income was to be assured to him,—this," he says, "having been agreed on because he [Béranger] conceived that the value of his verses would presently die out." So far from such being the case, he has himself since commemorated how his friend M. Perrotin, like a man of honour, more than once increased the annuity as the poet's just part in the gains of a treasure yearly increasing in productiveness and value. For the last quarter of a century, at all events, Béranger has been a power and a celebrity, though silent as a songster. Dividing his life quietly between Paris and Touraine, living modestly and unambitiously among a few old friends and young men of letters, there has not been a movement in the ever-moving city of Paris,—there has been hardly a pulsation of political life or fever, it may be said,—in which the first thought has not been to inquire—"What will he say?" or "What will he do?" or "Will he not make a song now?" In 1848 Béranger was nominated as a member of the Commission of National Recompenses, and called to the Assembly by more than two hundred thousand votes,—but he slipped out of the responsibility with an artless dignity. In 1849 he was consulted by the Archbishop of Paris as to a family edition of his songs,—and the Poet could meet the Priest with a pleasantness as pithy as it was polite. During the last strange revolutions, which have placed a second Napoleon at the head of the French Empire, his name has been as usual invoked, and more than one *pasquinade* has been ascribed to him, which have been since disowned. But the present monarch inherited his uncle's Imperial wisdom,—he has been able to see the poet and to sink the sarcasm in the 'Roi d'Yvetot,'—and not the least strange scenes of all Béranger's long life, and not the least significant omissions attendant on one who never bent a courtier's knee or tuned the flatterer's tongue, have been those of his last days, during which Royalty has been parading its love (or its fear) at the door of the genial old poet in a manner which all France might see. Pensions, honours of all kinds have waited for the acceptance of the dying man,—but

he departed as he lived—simply, surrounded by a few attached and faithful friends, and only begging that no demonstration of eloquence should be made over his dust. Since the decease of Voltaire there have been no death and funeral marking a man, a character, and a period so emphatically as those of Béranger, the song-writer.

At Béranger's grave in the Cemetery of Père la Chaise were MM. Thiers, Mignet, Villemain, Cousin, de Vigny, St.-Marc Girardin, Peron, Neffzer, Janin,—representatives, in short, from every world of literature, art, and opinion. The Court sent its representative,—the whole army "turned out" to insure an undisturbed passage for the cavalcade,—all Paris followed the body with cries of "Honneur à Béranger!"—the Church of Ste.-Elisabeth du Temple was put into pompous mourning for the mass sung over the dead,—and the Emperor has announced his intention of charging himself with the erection of a befitting monument. And all this for a few songs!—nay, rather, may we not say!—for the honour and uprightness of the man, which brightened and sustained the genius of the minstrel.

To attempt anything new, or ingenious, or comprehensive, by way of character of so great a man and so charming a writer, does not suit the time or the hero. Béranger begged that no *éloge* might be pronounced over his grave; and his genius is safe from the chances of reverse or incomplete appreciation. For a more special reason, neither praise, nor epithet, nor distinction is required for him, as it might be in the case of other foreign singers. It might be asserted truly that Béranger is the only poet of France known by the English people. All our scholars, of course, all our dainty lovers of poetry,—are as familiar with the *chansons* of Marot, Ronsard, Balaif, as they are with the lyrics of Garcilaso, or with the 'Divan' of Goethe, or with the sonnets of Petrarch. Then the sentimentalists of a smaller group (still within a restricted circle,) have read and translated the lyrics of Chénier and Millevoye, and Delavigne and De Lamartine, and Victor Hugo and Alfred de Musset. Neither of these classes makes up a public amounting to much beyond the "*pochissimi signori*" politely and pathetically addressed by the Italian priest in his sermon. Such is not Béranger's English public:—it is a large, loving, universal gathering, composed of the few and the many,—of the choice men of letters who only delight in grace, in finish, in Horatian simplicity, in such music of language as is exquisitely tempered and balanced,—and of the coarser, not less sincere (perhaps not less gifted, though less educated), mass of readers, who have not the taste for analysis, nor the time for trifling, nor the learning, which has given the few an appetite for test or comparison. Béranger's is such a public, in quality, if not in number, as Shakespeare, and Scott, and Cervantes, and Le Sage command:—it is Defoe's public and Fielding's public,—a public that does not believe in Corneille,—a public that *talks* of Montaigne and Molière, rather than *relishes* them; but a public that tries again and again to naturalize and to get naturalized among its *Don Quixotes* and *Gil Blas*, 'Le Petit Caporal' and 'Lisette'; and that opens its heart without feeling of strangeness, still less of antipathy, to the singer who sat in Ste.-Pélagie and who sang of our old foe, the very "Boney" and "Bloody-bones" of our childish days. With so much heart and music did he sing that we forgot our animosity and our fixed idea that we could beat the said "Boney,"—not merely from the generosity with which we English have been always quick to regard our enemies, after the blood-heat of conflict has subsided; but, also, under the influence of a poet so sweetly natured, so strong, so true, so tender,—professing so little, effecting so much,—in his manner so national, in his fancy so free,—to sum up, showing a humour and temperament, a justice, and a constancy, particularly dear to every English-born creature. No one has so largely represented the downfall of Antipathy (which does not mean the surrender of right to judge and remember betwixt England and France) as Béranger.—We have loved the man for his sincerity as well as his genius. We have been proud for the French that they had such a poet. Which of us has not tried to translate him? Which of us has not carried about some thumbed pocket

copy of his songs, to be read, and assaulted, with a view of "oversetting," on that pleasantest of pleasant journeys, during which no companion (pocket or other) could be endured, unless he was a dear and trusted friend! The one living Frenchman whom forty-five out of fifty travelling Englishmen would have coveted to look upon during the last quarter of a century was Béranger.

But the singer of 'Le Roi d'Yvetot,' and 'Roger Bontems,' and 'Le Grenier,' and 'Le Violon Brisé,' and 'L'Aveugle de Bagnolet,' and 'Les Étoiles,' and that song—the song among all modern songs—'Les Souvenirs du Peuple,' has other claims on the lovers of literature besides those established to last so long as language and song endure, by his lyrics,—claims which, because of their unconsciousness, have yet been insufficiently acknowledged. Béranger's prose is excellent. His prefaces have an easy humour, a grace, and a terseness in conveying the meaning to be conveyed, which the best French writer of the best period might have owned. His letters are exquisite. Many of these—rich in words of cheer for the obscure, the unhappy, and the struggling, addressed to such men of letters as Champavert, the ill-starred author of the 'Lycanthrope,' or to M. Lapointe, the author of the 'Faëry Tales' (one of those admitted to keep affectionate watch by Béranger's death-bed),—seem to us so many truths. In their periods compliment loses its fulsome-ness and testimonial its mechanical asseveration. These, and scores besides which have appeared on passing subjects, should now be collected. Many readers, again, will not have forgotten the promise made when Béranger's last collection of songs was put forth some twenty years ago,—worth recalling in the words of its maker.—"In the retreat where I live," said he, "recollections crowd on me. They are the enjoyments (*les bonnes fortunes*) of an old man. * * I have known a great number of the men of mark of the past twenty years,—and concerning almost all of those whom I have not seen, or of whom I have merely caught a glimpse, my memory has gathered a quantity of facts, more or less characteristic. I wish to make a Historical Dictionary, where, under every name of our celebrities, political or literary (whether young or old), will be duly classed my numerous recollections and the judgments which I may venture to give, or which I shall borrow from competent authorities. * * Materials gathered in a humour such as mine are so often wanting that historians to come will draw largely on those that I shall leave. One day, perhaps, France may acknowledge this. Who knows if it be not by this work of my old age that my name is to survive! It would be pleasant were posterity to speak of me as 'the judicious, the grave Béranger!' Why should it not?"

It is not pleasant to relinquish the prospect of receiving such a gift as such a Dictionary from such a hand would have been,—but we must do so, being assured that, after having made some progress in the work, Béranger abandoned it some fifteen or twenty years ago. "I gave it up," was his characteristic reason, "because I was terrified at all the evil which I should have been compelled to say of my friends." He began to write his Memoirs, too, stimulated, it is said, by the appearance of the Memoirs of M. Chateaubriand: but he destroyed what he had written. Let us hope that no evil fate or over-cautious reconsideration has deprived the world of the unpublished songs about Napoleon and others, which Béranger announced in his note to M. Perrotin, accompanying the sumptuous illustrated edition of his Songs (1847), that he was reserving for posthumous publication.

COLLECTIONS FOR A NEW DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THE following important proposal may be laid before our readers in the words of those by whom it is subscribed:—

We ask your serious consideration of the following Proposal, and invite your co-operation in carrying it into effect. We have, &c.

R. CHENEVIX TRENCH.
F. J. FURNIVALL.
HERBERT COLERIDGE.

At a recent meeting of the Philological Society, a discussion took place with reference to the present state of English Lexicography, in the course of which several observations were made upon the deficiencies of the two standard dictionaries of Johnson and Richardson, both as vocabularies of the language and as philological guides. It was admitted, that neither of these works had any claims to be considered as a 'Lexicon totius Anglicitatis,' and it was suggested by some of the members present that the collection of materials towards the completion of this truly national work would be an object well worthy of the energies of the Society, and, if undertaken by several persons, acting in concert on a fixed and uniform system, could hardly fail to produce most valuable results. The proposal subsequently underwent discussion in Council on the evening of the Society's last meeting previous to the long vacation, and it was then unanimously agreed that a special committee should be formed for the purpose of collecting words and idioms hitherto unregistered, to consist of three Members, who should invite help in all promising quarters, should get together such materials as they could during the vacation, and should report to the Society upon the whole subject at the first meeting after the long vacation, which will take place on the 5th of November. The Members of Council named to act upon such committee were, the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, F. J. Furnivall, Esq., and Herbert Coleridge, Esq., Secretary to the Committee.

The Committee have accordingly met to consider the matters proposed for their deliberation, and the conclusions at which they have arrived are embodied in the following resolutions:—

I. That the proposed search for unregistered words and idioms shall be *primarily* directed to the less-read authors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, some of whom are, by way of example and suggestion, enumerated in the last page of these proposals. The older writers, such as Chaucer, Robert of Gloucester, &c., and the still earlier or contemporary ballads and romances, have been already so far dealt with in the works of Richardson, Wright, Halliwell, not to mention other more special glossaries, as to leave little probability that the labour of investigating their peculiarities would be compensated by adequate results. On the contrary, the vast number of genuine English words and phrases, scattered over such works as the Translations of Philemon Holland, Henry More's Works, Hackett's Life of Williams, &c., which have not hitherto found their way into our dictionaries, but which may be collected with a little care and patience, would probably pass the belief of most persons who have never been engaged in the perusal of these old works, or have never tested the incompleteness of our dictionaries by their aid.

II. That when once an author, or any work of an author, shall be admitted to the rank of a Dictionary authority, all unregistered words, *without exception*, used by that author, or in that work, ought to be registered in the proposed collection.

III. That in order to facilitate the proposed search, it will be proper to invite—and the Committee hereby invite—the co-operation, not only of members of the Society, but also of all other persons who may be able and willing to devote some portion of time and trouble to the task.

IV. That all collectors be requested to adhere to certain general rules and directions, which have been agreed to by the Committee for the purpose of securing uniformity in the results. These rules and directions will be found below.

With regard to the particular mode in which the collections formed will ultimately be made public, it is obviously impossible at present to speak with any certainty. Much will of course depend upon the amount of encouragement with which the present appeal may be attended. The Committee are however empowered to state, that the subject will receive the earnest attention of the Council, as soon as the collections are sufficiently advanced to furnish adequate data for arriving at a decision.

It is also particularly requested that all persons who may feel disposed to become collectors, will be kind enough to signify their intention to the Secretary of the Committee, and at the same time to

mention the name or title of the work or works they may select for investigation, so that two persons may not be engaged in traversing the same ground. Also, that all collectors, who may be in a position to do so, will forward to the Secretary such contributions as they may have ready on or before the 1st of November, in order that the Committee may be able to report to the Society upon the probable result as early as possible.

All communications are to be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Herbert Coleridge, at his residence, No. 10, Chester Place, Regent's Park, London, N.W.

Rules and Directions for Collectors, as agreed upon by the Committee.

I. That only such words be registered as fall under one of the following classes:—(a). Words not to be found either in the latest edition of Todd's Johnson, or in Richardson.—(β). Words given in one or both of those dictionaries, but for which no authorities at all are there cited.—(γ). Words given in one or both of those dictionaries, but for which only later authorities are there cited.—(δ). Words used in a different sense from those given in the dictionaries mentioned.—(e). Words now obsolete for which a later authority than any given in Johnson or Richardson can be cited.—(z). Forms of a word which mark its still imperfect naturalization, (as, for instance, *ectasis* and *spectrum* instead of *ectasy* and *spectre*, in Burton's *Anat. of Mel.*) where they have not hitherto been noticed.

II. That all idiomatic phrases and constructions which have been passed over by Johnson and Richardson be carefully noticed and recorded, the collector adding, if possible, one parallel instance from every other language in which he knows the idiom to exist. This rule is not intended to apply to mere grammatical or syntactical idioms.

III. That any quotation specially illustrative of the etymology, or first introduction, or meaning, of a word shall be cited.

IV. That in every case the passage in which the particular word or idiom is found shall be cited, and where any clauses are for brevity necessarily omitted, such omissions shall be designated by dots.

V. That the edition made use of shall be stated and throughout adhered to, and that, in the references, page, chapter and section, and verse, where existing, shall be given.

VI. That the words registered shall be written only on one side of the paper (ordinary small quarto letter paper), and with sufficient space between each to allow of their being cut apart for sorting. N.B. It is particularly requested that this rule may be strictly observed.

The following examples, illustrative of the preceding Rules, are submitted as specimens of the manner and form in which the Committee are desirous that the collections should be made:—

Rule I. a. *Umstroke*—circumference. "Such towns as stand (one may say) on tiptoe, on the very *umstroke*, or on any part of the utmost line of any map... are not to be presumed placed according to exactness, but only signify them there or thereabouts."—Fuller, *A Pisgah Sight of Palestine*, London, 1650, part 1, b. 1, c. 14, p. 46.

Rule I. β. *Fashionist*. "We may conceive many of these ornaments were only temporary; as used by the *fashionists* of that age."—Fuller, *A Pisgah Sight of Palestine*, part 2, p. 113. The word is given in Todd's Johnson and in Richardson, but without an example in either.

Rule I. γ. *Yacht*. "I sailed this morning with His Majesty in one of his *Yachts* (or pleasure boats), vessels not known among us till the Dutch East India Company presented that curious piece to the King, being very excellent sailing vessels."—Evelyn's *Diary*, Oct. 1, 1661. The earliest example given in Johnson or Richardson is from Cook's *Voyages*.

Rule I. δ. *Baby*—an engraving or picture in a book. (Common in the North at the present day.)

"We gaze but on the *babier* and the cover, The gaudy flowers and edges painted over, And never further for our lesson look Within the volume of this various book."

Sylvester's *Dubartas*, ed. London, 1621, fol. p. 5. Halliwell mentions this sense, but gives no authority.

Rule I. ε. *Unease*. "What an *unease* it was to be troubled with the humming of so many gnats!"—Hackett, *Life of Abp. Williams*, part 2, p. 88. Not found in Todd's Johnson. The latest, indeed only, example in Richardson is from Chaucer.

Rule I. z. *Interitum*. "Besides there was an *interitum* or distance of seventy years between the destruction of Solomon's and the erection of Zorobabel's temple."—Fuller, *A Pisgah Sight of Palestine*, part 1, b. 3, c. 6, p. 421.

Rule II. *Phrases*—*Grass*. At the next *grass*—at the next

summer. (Common in the North at the present day.)—"Whom seven years old at the *grass* he guest" (speaking of a horse).—Sylvester's *Dubartas*, p. 228. Compare Johnson's later quotation from Swift.

Constructions. *Satisfy in*—or *as to*.—"I was lately satisfied in what I heard of before... that the mystery of annealing glass is now quite lost in England."—Fuller, *Mixt contemplations on these Times*—in Fuller's *Good Thoughts*, Pickering, 1841, p. 231.—[The Rev. J. J. S. Perowne, in a paper contained in the *Philological Transactions* for 1856, 'On some English Idioms,' quotes (p. 148) Latimer's 'not to flatter with anybody,' and Roger Ascham's 'changing a good word with a worse.']

Bass, in music.—

Lend me your hands, lift me above Parnassus With your loud trebles, help my lowly *bassus*.

Sylvester's *Dubartas*, p. 73.

Rule III.—*Fanatic*.—"There is a new word coined within few months (of May, 1690) called *fanatics*, which by the close sticking thereof seemeth well cut out and proportioned to signify what is meant thereby, even the sectaries of our age. Some (most forcibly) will have it Hebrew, derived from the word 'to see' or 'face one,' importing such whose piety consisteth chiefly in visage looks and outwards shows; others will have it Greek, from *gásson*, to show and appear... But most certainly the word is Latin, from *fanum*, a temple, and *fanatici* were such who, living in or attending thereabouts, were frightened with spectra or apparitions which they either saw or fancied themselves to have seen."—Fuller, *Mixt Contemplations in Better Times*, L. p. 212, ed. 1841.

Sack.—"They were well provided with that kind of Spanish wine which is called 'sack,' though the true name of it be Xaque, from the province whence it comes."—Mandelslo, *Travels into the Indies*, London, 1669, p. 5.

Damson.—"Modern Damascus is a beautiful city. The first Damask rose had its root here and it's name hence. So all Damask silk, linen, poulder, and plumes called *Damascenes*."—Fuller, *A Pisgah Sight of Palestine*, part 2, b. 4, c. 1, p. 9.

The following works and authors are suggested for examination, though it is not by any means intended to limit the discretion of collectors in this respect. A multitude of other books, quite as good, might easily be named. Those marked with an asterisk have been already undertaken.

Andrews's Works. By Mr. Brodribb.
Roger Ascham. By Mr. A. Valentine.
Barrow's Works. By Mr. J. Furnivall.
Becon's Works. By Mr. J. Furnivall.
Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*. By Mr. Coleridge.
Faller's Works. By Mr. Perowne.
Fenton's History of Guicciardin.
Hackett's *Life of Archbishop Williams*. By the Rev. J. Davies.
Holland's Translation of Livy.
Plutarch.
Ammianus Marcellinus.
Pliny. By Mr. Kennedy.
Suetonius.
The *Cypripedia*. By the Dean of Westminster.
Gabriel Harvey's Works.
Henry More's Works.
Adam Harne's Works.
Pikington's Works.
Urquhart's Translation of Rabelais.
Lodge's Translation of Seneca.
Sylvester's *Dubartas*. By Mr. Coleridge.
Phaier's *Virgil*.
Golding's *Ovid's Metamorphoses*.
Golding and Sydney's *Philip Moray's Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion*.
William Paynter's *Boccaccio, or Palace of Pleasure*.
Shelton's *Don Quixote*.
Grimston's *Polibius*.
Watson's *Polibius*. By Mr. Coleridge.
Stephen's *Status*.
Sapperton's *Juvenal*.
Orcy's *Virgil*.
Quarles's Works. By a Lady.
Gascoigne's *Jocasta*. By Mr. C. Clarke.
Cotton's Translation of Montaigne's *Essays*. By the Rev. J. Davies.
North's *Plutarch*. By Mr. Furnivall.
Allen's (Cardinal) *Admonition*. By Mr. Furnivall.
Coryat's *Crudities*. By Mr. V. Valentine.
Marlowe's *Ovid*. By Mr. V. Valentine.
Brende's *C. Curtius*.
Arthur Hall's *Ten Books of Homer*.
Phillip Stubbes's *Anatomie of Abuses*.
Florio's *Montaigne's Essays*.
Langley's *Polydore Vergil*.
Chapman's *Hymns*, &c. of Homer.
—Georgics of Hesiod.
Greenewy's *Tactica*.
Hackluyt's *Voyages and Travels*.
North's *Examen*.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

MORE than one voice of protest reaches us against the selection of so late a date for the Meeting of the British Association this year. People who love to spend September on the Swiss lakes, at the Baths of Lucca, or in the Bay of Naples, will have to choose between Ireland and their customary autumn tours. The period is rather late for Killarney, and is too early for Dublin. We assume, of course, that the 26th of August has been chosen by arrangement with the Dublin Committee; yet, we believe, Dublin is as empty at that time of the year as London itself, a circumstance which may not affect the scientific value of the gathering, but which may affect the social and pecuniary results. We would advise our friends to take their excursion tickets a fortnight before the time of meeting, to complete their visits to Killarney, Connemara,

and the Giant's Causeway, and return to conclude their run in Dublin. The latest arrangements of local and general officers stand as follow:—President, The Rev. H. Lloyd, D.D.; Vice-Presidents, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, the Marquis of Kildare, the Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Lord Chief Baron, Dublin, Sir W. R. Hamilton, LL.D., Astronomer Royal of Ireland, Lieut.-Col. Larcom, R.E., R. J. Griffith, LL.D.; General Secretary, Major-Gen. E. Sabine, R.A., D.C.L.; Assistant General Secretary, J. Phillips, Esq., M.A., Reader in Geology in the University of Oxford, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford; General Treasurer, J. Taylor, Esq., 6, Queen Street Place, Upper Thames Street, London; Secretaries for the Meeting at Dublin, Lundy E. Foote, Esq., Royal Dublin Society, the Rev. Prof. Jellett, Royal Irish Academy, W. Neilson Hancock, LL.D., Statistical Society, Dublin; Treasurer for the Meeting at Dublin, J. H. Orpen, LL.D., 13, South Frederick Street, Dublin. Notices of communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether the author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to J. Phillips, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford; or to Lundy E. Foote, Esq., Rev. Prof. Jellett, and Dr. Hancock, Local Secretaries, Dublin.

Mr. Barry corrects an error of the pen in the following note:—

"1, Old Palace Yard, Westminster, July 21."

"In the mention you have made of my Report to the Shakespeare's House Committee (the recommendations of which, I am very glad to find, meet the approval of an authority of so much weight, upon such points, as the *Athenæum*), you have ascribed the authorship of the Report to 'Mr. Charles Barry.' This is an error, which if you would be good enough to rectify, you would oblige—Yours, &c., EDWARD M. BARRY."

On Tuesday, a pleasant party of Members and friends of the Middlesex Archaeological Society gathered on Tower Green, and, after short addresses from the Revs. C. Boutell and Thomas Hugo, proceeded to visit various localities in the Tower—such as St. John's Chapel in the White Tower, the Armouries, the Jewel-house, the outer walls, St. Peter's Church, and Beauchamp Tower; in most of which short explanations were given of the chief objects of interest. The ladies seemed to enjoy the several sights; and it was assuredly pretty enough to see the grim old dungeons brilliant with gay dresses and resonant with lively talk. But in perfect good nature—and merely with a wish to serve the Society—we submit whether such a programme as we have sketched above was worthy of a learned Society or of the kindly audience they had drawn to the Tower. The things they showed their visitors are the commonplace of the Tower. Any man, woman, or child in London can go without their aid, and, by payment of a shilling, see everything the Archaeologists seem to think worth seeing. Now, the most interesting parts of the Tower—as we thought every antiquary knew—are those not shown to the sight-seers. For example,—the Bloody Tower, in which the Princes were murdered, in which Northumberland was shot, in which Raleigh wrote his 'Historie of the World'—the Lieutenant's Lodgings, in which Guy Fawkes and the conspirators were tortured—the Bell Tower, in which Fisher was confined—the Martyn Tower, prison-house of Essex, and of Queen Anne Boleyn. At an archaeological meeting in such a place one might have expected to hear something about the restoration of the Salt Tower, and the new inscriptions therein found. The Tower, in fact, teems with nooks and corners of un worn interest, and might profitably occupy the Middlesex Archaeological Society for years to come. A history of the Tower has still to be written. At all events, here are matters for a second visit at another day.

A programme of the next meeting of the British Archaeological Association announces the gathering is as about to take place at Norwich, August 24th to 29th inclusive. The Patrons are—The Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk—and the Bishop of Norwich. The Earl of

Albemarle presides. The Proceedings of the Congress include—Monday, August 24: Meeting of Committee in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall of Norwich, at half-past one P.M., where the Members and Visitors are requested to enter their names and their places of abode during the Congress. Public Meeting in the Guildhall at three P.M. President's Address. Introductory Sketch of the Antiquities of Norfolk, by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. Examination of the Castle under the guidance of R. Fitch, Esq., and of various places in Norwich, Churches, &c. Ordinary at the Swan Hotel, half-past six punctually. Evening Meeting at the Guildhall for the reading and discussion of Papers, Exhibitions of Antiquities, &c., half-past eight P.M.—Tuesday, August 25: Visits to St. Andrew's Hall, the Remains of the Convent of Black Friars. Paper on the same. Lecture upon, and Examination of, the Cathedral by H. H. Burnell, Esq. Visit to the Bishop's Palace. Ordinary at half-past six. Evening Meeting, half-past eight P.M. Reading of Papers, Discussion, and Conversazione.—Wednesday, August 26: Excursion to Lynn. Examination of the Churches and Ancient Remains in the Town. Inspection of the Corporation Records, Regalia, &c., at the Town Hall. Visit to Castle Rising and Examination of the Castle under the superintendence of Mr. A. H. Swatman. Return to Norwich. Evening Meeting.—Thursday, August 27: Excursion to Great Yarmouth. Reception by the Mayor and Corporation. Visits to the Church of St. Nicholas. Remarks on by C. J. Palmer, Esq. Ancient remains in the Town. Departure for Burgh Camp and Caister Castle. Papers upon the same. Visit to Somerleyton Hall. Return to Yarmouth. Dinner at the Town Hall, the Mayor presiding. Evening Meeting and Conversazione at Mr. Palmer's. Return to Norwich. Somerleyton Hall and Grounds will, by the kindness of Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., be open to the Members and Visitors attending the Congress.—Friday, August 28: Visit to East Dereham Church. Excursion to Walsingham and Binham Priors. Papers on the same. East Barham Hall. Evening Meeting at Norwich.—Saturday, August 29: Visit to Thetford. Examination of the Priory Remains.—Ely Cathedral, Paper on, and Inspection of, under Mr. C. E. Davis. Closing Meeting.

Zoological gardens are getting more and more the fashion on the Continent. Already the city of Stuttgart possesses an excellent institution of the kind through the exertions of Herr Gustav Werner; and we learn that Frankfort-on-the-Maine (where M. de Bethmann interests himself in the subject), and Cologne are following the example set by the capital of Württemberg.

On the 15th of July the celebrated old oak at Fleischnitz, near Breslau, tumbled down with a thunderlike crash, having shown a few days before a suspicious-looking cleft. This giant of the vegetable kingdom had a circumference of sixty-six feet at its base, and of thirty-three feet at the place where its three powerful chief branches separated. In its hollow interior, on a rustic seat which had been erected there, nine persons could sit. German authorities in the domain of vegetable physiology are of opinion that it could not be under 1,500 years old.

On the night of the 14th of July the Glyptothek, at Munich, was in danger of being destroyed by fire. A brazier had been busy the day before on repairing the copper roof of the building, and, when leaving in the evening, had placed his firepan under the stairs of the loft. It appears that the coals were not quite extinguished; the fire caught the wooden steps, and must have been smothering for many hours among the spars, for when it was discovered at one o'clock in the night the copper sheets of the roof were heated to such a degree that in a little time more they would have melted, when the hitherto smouldering fire would have burst out into open flames. Happily it was not too late to put a stop to the conflagration. The roof has been injured, but the building itself, as well as the priceless Art-treasures which it contains, remain unharmed.

M. Antoine d'Abbadie, a valued Correspondent of the *Athenæum*, wishes to address our readers on the subject of a decimal system of measures. His

communication will be received with interest, as a production having a new point of view:—

"July, 1857.

"As you have more than once broken a lance in favour of decimal measures, allow me to claim your attention to one side of the question which has remained until now in a state of ominous silence, not to say oblivion. I mean the decimal division of the day and circle. The former is occasionally used by astronomers on account of its great convenience. More generally, however, they express the fraction 0.48145459 day by the following line: 11h. 33m. 17.677s., where the first number has 12 for its divisor, although the true divisor is generally understood to be 24. The second and third numbers have 60 as divisor, and then, without a pang of remorse, every one now plunges at once into decimal fractions. These last have been applied but lately to seconds of time, for I have before me a work, not thirty years old, whose able author still divides the second into 60 thirds. When it is necessary to convert time into angular space, ship captains and astronomers either use a complicated rule, or require a table. But in the new division of the quarter circle into 100 grades it is only necessary to multiply a space of time by 4 and then to advance the decimal point two figures further to the right. Thus one finds easily that the amount of time quoted above is equal to 192.55184 grades, but it is not so immediately evident that, in the common method, the same quantity is meant by 173° 19' 20.15".

One of the advantages of decimals is that of putting down only as many of them as are necessary to express the degree of precision attained or aimed at. For this reason, those who wish to go so far as 6 seconds only, write degrees, minutes, and tenths of minutes. Others prefer degrees and decimal fractions of degrees, i.e., they use the denominators 90 and 10 in the same line. This division was advocated by Bally, and an eminent contemporary has actually employed it, without, perhaps, thinking that he was using a new division, and that it would have been much more simple not to throw aside the 100 grades which Laplace's work at least will preserve during future ages. The following objections are urged against the decimal division of dials and circles:—1. The only universal units of measure are not to be overturned. I have just stated that philosophers are already putting decimal fractions after the old division into 90 degrees, and astronomers, for aught we know, may retain nothing else, while antiquated seamen still divide, in France at least, the second of time into 60 thirds. Thus the so-called universal subdivision of degrees, &c., is already employed by different persons in various ways, and has already ceased to be universal. 2. If the new divisions were introduced, all our numerical tables should be remodelled. To this you may safely answer, that tables of trigonometrical functions, according to the decimal division, have appeared 60 years ago both in France and in Germany, that many other new tables would be simpler in their construction and in their use, and that, where these are founded on physical facts more or less difficult to observe, we should all be the gainers by the establishment of new tables, for it has ever been the delight of Urania to correct continually what she has uttered. Your Astronomer Royal, for instance, one of the most eminent votaries of that fair muse, is now preparing, with every serious astronomer on his side, to overthrow many of our present ideas on the solar system's dimensions. The necessity of computing new tables would certainly be rather an advantage than otherwise. 3. But another objection lies in the fact that philosophers are loth to alter those numerically expressed relations or results which they have got by rote. This reluctance is not wise, and the more learned members of society ought to follow the example which they have asked for and obtained from more than fifty millions of Frenchmen, Belgians, Piedmontese, &c. In your number for May 23 [ante, p. 664], you evince a wish to know how far the metrical system exists practically in France. The *toise* and its subdivisions are like our great-grandmothers, very much respected and very little known. The *pie* (foot) is often talked of but never seen, for the most ignorant village carpenter has only the *mètre*. The *kilomètre* has

totally overthrown the old multifarious league, but a new bastard league of 4,000 metres, sanctioned by Arago and others, has been countenanced too much and threatens to become a serious nuisance. Opticians are the only workmen who still use *pouces* (inches), and there are not two astronomers in France who have an immediate notion of the size and capabilities of a lens described by its dimensions in centimètres. The *arpent*, or acre, with all its changes of size from one *canton* to another, is still fostered by French peasants with a constancy worthy of a better cause. The *livre* has fairly overthrown all its predecessors, but corn is not always sold by hectolitre, at least in private bargains. Lately, however, wheat has been measured by weight. The kilogramme, very well known, is better understood among the lower orders by its half called *livre* (pound), the old *livre* being pretty nearly exploded. All medicines are dispensed in grammes. French tribunals have left in abeyance the law which, some twenty years ago, made it a misdemeanour to use vulgar fractions in deeds, &c. We are, however, now told by the Post-office authorities that a simple letter must not weigh more than 7½ grammes in place of 7.5 grammes; or, what would be better still, in place of allowing us a decagramme (0.3 ounce) for such long letters, at least, as the present one. Before closing it, I should mention that an engineer equally conversant with both the old and the new division of the circle, found that, when employing the latter either in observations or in calculations, he achieved in five hours the same results which required seven hours with the old divisions. Likewise, two practical Frenchmen, little gifted with theoretical knowledge, and obliged to perform a great many field operations for a railway, being once forced by accident to use a circle divided into 400 grades, have since remained clamorous against the old division of 360. In the mean time, the *Départ de la Guerre*, or military staff department, is the only body in France which upholds the grade division.

"ANTOINE D'ABBADIE,

"Correspondant de l'Institut."

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of Pictures by Ancient Masters and deceased British Artists, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

Will shortly Close.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THIS SOCIETY IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 35, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, daily, from Nine till Six, at 1s. Season Tickets, 5s. each. JAMES FAHEY, Secy.

MIDDLE ROSA BONHEUR'S great picture of the HORSE FAIR.—Messrs. F. & D. COLNAGHI & CO. beg to announce that the above Picture is now ON VIEW, from Nine to Six, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street, for a limited period. Admission, 1s.

SIERRA LEONE.—BURFORD'S PANORAMA.—This beautiful and picturesque PANORAMA is now OPEN to the public.—MOSCOW and the BERNESE ALPS continue on View.—Admission to each, 1s. Open from 10 till dusk.—Leicester Square.

The last Three Weeks.

Mr. W. S. WOODIN as MADAME RISTORI, in her most famous tragic character.—Mr. W. S. WOODIN'S OIL OF OPIDITIES, vocal and characteristic, EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-Office, POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William Street, Charing Cross.

Mr. HENRY MAYHEW (the originator of *Punch*, Author of 'London Labour and the London Poor'), will hold his CURIOUS CONVERSATIONS IN ST. MARTIN'S HALL, for Six Nights only, July 27 to August 1 inclusive, when your Company is requested to meet a few OLD CHARACTERS OUT OF THE STREETS OF LONDON, amongst whom the following have promised to appear in their professional costume:—The London Costermonger, the Punch and Judy Man, the "Death and Fire" Hunter, Old Water-Cross Seller, the Jew Clothesman, the Professional Beggar, &c. &c. Music. Doors open at half-past seven, to commence at quarter-past eight precisely.—Reserved Stalls, 4s.; Unreserved ditto, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Back Seats, 1s.—Tickets to be had at Mitchell's Library, Old Bond Street; Sam's Library, St. James's Street; Messrs. Addison & Co., Regent Street; Messrs. Keith, Prosser & Co., Chancery, and at the door.

THE HETERADELPH, now introduced to the Public, at Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM, is the most extraordinary natural phenomenon ever witnessed. The Public (Gentlemen only) will be admitted to view this marvellous being on and after MONDAY NEXT, at 4, Coventry Street, Leicester Square, at Twelve, Two and Four, at which hours Dr. Kahn will deliver an explanatory Lecture. Admission 2s. 6d. In the Evening the Museum is open as usual, when the admission, after Five o'clock, is 1s. A Lecture by Dr. Sexton, F.R.S. &c., at Eight o'clock. "On Neglected Brain Disease." Catalogue of the Museum gratis to visitors.—Dr. Kahn's Lecture 'On the Heteradelph,' with engraving, 6s.; free by post for 8 stamps.

SCIENTIFIC
SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL.—July 7.—Col. Challoner in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows:—Viscount Dillon, Lord Middleton, Lady Louisa Tenison, Mrs. Horsman, Miss A. Wilson, Mrs. Spoir, Miss Talbot, Messrs. T. R. Fearnside, G. G. Wells, H. Wilson, A. Elphinstone, Capel Cure, E. Breffit, T. P. W. Butt, W. Buller, R. Clements, J. Butterworth, P. R. Hoare, W. T. Longbourne, R. Ross, F. Nalder, Rev. W. Ellis, Rev. H. Stretton, Rev. C. Gape, Mr. Sheriff Mechi, Mr. Dench, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Watson, Mr. Gadd, Mr. M'Ewen, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Oates, Mr. Page, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Downie.—Of fruit there were displays from Her Majesty the Queen, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Mrs. Vivian, Sir R. W. Bulkeley, Baron Hill, E. L. Betts, Lord Bridport, the Duke of Northumberland, R. Sneyde, Col. Challoner, Mr. H. Akroyd, Mr. A. J. Docrat, Mr. Dunsford, Earl De Grey, Sir P. G. Egerton, Bart., Mr. J. J. Blandy, Mr. J. Baxendale, Mr. Taylor, Col. Bidulph, Mr. Yates, Mr. Solomon.—Plants in flower were sent by Messrs. Veitch, Mr. S. Rucker, Mr. Gaines, Mr. Ingram, Mr. Cutbush, Messrs. Waterer & Godfrey, of Knap Hill. A contrivance for gathering fruit was shown by Mr. T. M. Jones.—From the Society's Garden came the following kinds of gooseberries, viz. Overall, Green Prince, Providence, Greta Green, Eagle, Goldfinder, Morton Hero, Tally-ho, Cossack, Nonpareil, General, and Lady Leicester.—Of currants there were Wilmot's red and white, Knight's large red, and Pittaston prolific, all good sorts.—Various kinds of early peas and kidney beans, tried this year in the Garden, were also exhibited, along with a Report.—As had been announced by advertisement and otherwise, the lottery for the rare *Chamaecyparis thurifera* took place on this occasion. There were 121 applicants and 40 plants.—The Chairman announced that some amendments in the proposed by-laws, in which the Council partly concurred, had been suggested by Mr. Godson, and therefore the by-laws would be further considered by the Council, and again brought forward upon a future day.—The next meeting of the Society will be held on October 13, at 2 P.M., for election of Fellows; and on Saturday, October 24, the great Exhibition of Fruit will take place, at Willis's Rooms, as already advertised.

ZOOLOGICAL.—July 14.—Dr. Gray, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Gould having returned from a visit to North America, whither he had proceeded for the purpose of studying the habits and manners of the species of *Trochilus* frequenting that portion of America, detailed some of the results of his observations. Having remarked that he arrived just prior to the period of the bird's immigration from Mexico to the north, and had ample opportunities for observing it in a state of nature, he noticed that its actions were very peculiar and quite different from those of all other birds; the flight is performed by a motion of the wings so rapid as to be almost imperceptible,—indeed, the muscular power of this little creature appears to be very great in every respect, as independently of its rapid and sustained flight it grasps the small twigs, flowers, &c. upon which it alights with the utmost tenacity; it appears to be most active in the morning and evening, and to pass the middle of the day in a state of sleepy torpor. Occasionally it occurs in such numbers that fifty or sixty may be seen in a single tree. When captured it so speedily becomes tame that it will feed from the hand or mouth within half-an-hour. Mr. Gould, having been successful in keeping one alive in a gauze bag attached to his breast button for three days, during which it readily fed from a small bottle filled with a syrup of brown sugar and water, he determined to make an attempt to bring some living examples to England, in which he succeeded, but unfortunately they did not long survive their arrival; had they lived it was his intention to have sent them to the Society's Gardens, where they would doubtless have been objects of great attraction. Mr. Gould exhibited a highly interesting species of *Ceriornis*, which he

had found in the collection of Dr. Cabot, of Boston, who with the greatest liberality permitted him to bring it to England for the purpose of comparison and description. For this new bird, forming the fourth species of the genus, Mr. Gould proposed the name of *Ceriornis Caboti*.—Mr. Schlater read a list of upwards of sixty additional species of birds obtained by M. Auguste Sallé from the environs of Jalapa and St. Andres, Tuxtla, which were not included in his former catalogue.—Mr. Chitty read a paper 'On Stomatidae as a Family, and on seven proposed New Genera and sixty-one proposed New Species, and two New Varieties from Jamaica.'—Mr. Chitty took an opportunity of recording his thanks to Dr. Livesay for the great assistance his microscope and ingenious contrivances had afforded him in the examination and measurement of shells, enabling him to measure to the thousandth part of an inch with the nicest accuracy.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
Tues. Zoological, 9.

FINE ARTS

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Dr. Newman. Engraved by H. Robinson from a Drawing by G. Richmond. (M'Lean.)
FATHER NEWMAN has just such a face as we should expect to find among the most bowing and crossing brothers of the Order of the Passion or Bleeding Heart. Such men were Loyola's first disciples. The turkeycock head, with no healthy cerebellum to give action and energy and brute force, such as you see in Luther's and Cromwell's skulls,—such a livid set face,—such a full but receding forehead,—such a firm, closed, curving mouth,—and above all the weak perpetual smile, are eminently characteristic of the enthusiast in all countries, whether he burns paper on porcelain altars or grinds prayers in Buddhist convents. Such faces we could pick out by dozens in old Guercino altar-pieces, where angels are swooping down with laurel crowns to reward smiling novices in plaited surplices, who have renounced earthly riches and secured earthly misery and heavenly happiness by entering some order.

The Past and the Future. Engraved by F. Holl from a Drawing by Miss M. Gillies. (Fores.)
THIS pleasant bit of duplex sentiment was exhibited at the Water-Colour Gallery and well received. The subject is simple, and of that sort of severe and abstract sentimentality that is almost statuesque, though it may be a little of the much-lamented Keepsake school of Art. Miss Gillies is well known as a pupil of Henri Scheffer, a painter of impassioned eyes, clustering curls, ivory brows, snowy arms, and other useful Art furniture. We have here two female figures, one old and one young,—yet the one not so old as to be past poetry, nor the other so young as to be succulent and uninteresting. Both are clad in graceful robes of no discoverable texture or manufacture,—they may be Syrian silk, they may be Manchester cotton, an indefiniteness considered by Reynolds as itself a necessity of all high Art. The plump loveliness of one implies the teens; the more religious beauty of the other points to subdued hopes and chastened affections. The eyes of the Lydia turn to earth, which is to her a grave, a home, a shelter, a resting-place. She dreams of dead husbands and unsettled settlements. The beaming orbs of the Mignon are raised to heaven, her aspirations are of love, for does not Aristotle say that the eyes of those who think of the future are turned to heaven, and the eyes of those who think of the past to earth? Meditation returns and descends, aspiration rises and explores. Miss M. Gillies has produced a clever, thoughtful drawing.

THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.

BENEATH the ponderous old oak roof of Westminster Hall and under the transverse sunbeams that stripe it with dusty gold, are now to be seen some eighty designs for the national monument to Wellington. Many of the designs are piles of building, and others mere stone chests. The architect's designs are betrayed by their firm masonry and weak figures; and the sculptor's by their flimsy

buildings and firm figures. One sculptor is so severely Grecian that he gives us nothing but four bare walls and a honeysuckle at the corner; and another forgets the Duke and shows us only the soles of his boots and the tip of his nose. While some half-dozen of the models are worthy the hands of our leading sculptors, however wanting they may be in daring or originality, in two cases the designs are so wretched as to be a disgrace to an Italian image-boy, and in one the execution and thought are so feeble that we really believe that with three kicks at a lump of raw clay Michael Angelo would have produced something better. In one point alone our sculptors seem unanimous: they have all taken the dead hero by the nose, of which they have achieved a most wonderful and signal likeness. It may occasionally be too large, but it is always in their bold portraiture unmistakable:—his nose and his boots they have made their own for ever. With regard to his figure, they have been less proudly successful: some have adopted too much the form of the show-man at tailors' doors, with perfect waist and imperfect centre of gravity; others betray in their works too ardent a study of the not too graceful lay figure. In their allegory we discern a return to old mythology, more tasteful than Christian: Mars and sea-nymphs have never been christened, and have no right to enter Christian churches. The British lion, too, is worked to death, and should really now be pensioned off and turned out to grass, having grown so like a poodle, and having lost nearly all its hair. Some of the allegories remind us of the story of Bacon the sculptor.—"If you please, sir," says a dusty white slave of the studio, "there's that gentleman been again about the monument."—"Oh! what, Alderman Jones's monument. What did he say about him? Was he a liberal man,—charitable?"—"Well, pretty well, sir. He left five pounds to the poor of Cripplegate."—"O, very well, then, we'll have the pelican."

Such is the way sculptors go to their pattern-books and select their allegories. Some of the designers have surrounded the monument with children,—others cover the Duke with flowers; some strip him, and put him in a toga, like Cato & Co.,—others crown him with wreaths, and prop him up with angels: some put him too near the eye, and others out of sight. One ingenious man has brought in five Wellingtons in the same design,—Wellington in arms, Wellington at the age of five, ditto at seventeen, ditto at sixty. Others do a good deal with kneeling soldiers, in Albert uniforms, and others do a good deal with Caesar and the Colonies. What with the British lion, Britannia, Fame, Time, Valour, Discretion, War, Peace, and other such allegorical shadows,—half Pagan, half Christian,—with angels tying on wreaths that will not fit, and flourishing about fly-flapping palm-branches that do not grow in England, Wellington is generally quite in the shade.

We have no hesitation, however, in selecting Nos. 13, 27, 35 and 32 both by the same hand, and 56, as the best designs in point of mere ability. Of the second class are Nos. 50, 14, 18, and 76. Nos. 36 and 68 deserve commendation. In No. 27 the excellence is an architectural excellence, and the figures are careless, unconcerned, and weak. The red-granite and bronze figures are, however, very effective, and the price is moderate. There is great nobleness in the general effect. Nos. 32 and 35 are, with modification, the models most adapted for real use. On the one, Wellington stands on a low pillar, at the base of which the four estates of the realm mourn: the whinged and robed figures are well designed and have a significance of grief about them. No. 35 is a modification of 32, and in some respects an improvement. The pillar in the other, too, bare and tubby, is now supported by figures; and below, through heavy marble waves, ploughs the car of Britannia, surrounded by sea-nymphs. No. 13 bears many marks of genius; but with all our admiration for it as a work of Art, we doubt its fitness for St. Paul's. No. 56 is a work of considerable merit. Here the Duke is seated aloft, and below him are seated allegorical figures of Order, Energy, &c.,—rather too subtle essences of the mind to be imprisoned in any form. In Energy we only see a lady with a large walking-stick, and

in Veneration a demure woman with a crown on a cushion, which she looks as if she had stolen.

Of the second class, a rigidly classical sculptor, who loves frozen beauty, sends a curious combination of a tomb piled on a sarcophagus, a small relief lining the bare walls of the lower one; and on the latter one Wellington himself is laid out, his boots and nose being alone visible without a ladder. In fact, the whole is a clever, dreary business—very well to catch the broad sunlight of Athens, but here detestable.—No. 50 is one of the simplest and most honest designs in the Hall. It is a plain tomb surmounted by an equestrian bronze statue, while below Hill, Lynedoch, and other of the great Peninsular Generals stand as monuments. This is the work of a sensible, clear, manly, honest mind, and is a good, wearable, useful design; but the horse renders it unfit for a church. Once admit horses, and we shall turn St. Paul's into a perfect Tattersall's. Even the angels, with crowns, below do not save it. For a market-place or a square, this would be worth carrying out. The figures are well executed, and there is a careful conscientious care in expression, which makes us respect this sculptor even in failure when we read the absurd flatulent descriptions that some sculptors have sent in.—No. 18 is a fine piece of Venetian architectural splendour, most admirable in its restrained richness, and well studied in its light and shade. Erected in a provincial square, it would be the pride and crown of the place. The bronze statue high in the air—the open arch below—the pillars—the crown—the crushed figure of War squeezed under his shield—are full of spontaneity and originality.—No. 36 has used the old Vatican Canova with some novelty of treatment. The angel of death closes the bronze gates of a tomb. The idea is solemn, but not so much so as it at first seems. It conveys, too, an unpleasant sense of somebody having trapped the Duke and got him almost safe, if you do not make a noise.

Nos. 19 and 20 have both considerable merit, being more, perhaps, of the real Westminster type than any we have mentioned. They both show an experience and a certainty of treatment. Wellington on the rock is surrounded by almost too large a family of allegorical virtues. No. 88 is a great building of a dome form, expressly designed to correspond with the architecture of St. Paul's. It is a little meretricious with its gilt angels, but has much merit. In all of them we find the sculptor suffering from the necessity of elbowing his hero, who stands for real flesh and blood with shadowy nonentities who ostentatiously carry about their "masonic emblems of words and scales." These allegories are a large and unmanageable family. Truth with her looking-glass looks so like a school-girl with a battledoor. War with her sword so like Joan of Arc, and Justice with the scales like a blind cherry woman. The danger, too, is that the more these ciphers increase the more they take the place of expression, till we are satisfied with any man or woman of stone so they hold the emblems in the old way. These allegories make a lifeless business of it, and are really little better than furniture.

It is remarkable the various points of view in which the eighty competitors have viewed Wellington. Some think the Apsley dinner was a wonderful instance of valour rewarding its assistants, and represents the General mounted round the base, others, as Tennyson, consider him as a man led the whole of his life by an iron spirit of duty. Here he appears as the resting warrior, others consider him (save the mark) as an excellent statesman. One gives us an angel unrolling a list of his victories; a second shows us Time recording his fame; or Clío writing his deeds upon the rock in the established form of allegorical lithographs.

The most varied points of the great man's character have been chosen for illustration. The Duke commanding the charge, the Duke sheathing his sword, the Duke sleeping, riding, and walking—in one affair, even writing a despatch—here is the Duke in all shapes:—the Duke, in effect, in his apothecosis, exposed to a fire of jokes more hot and stinging than the French fire that tore his ranks at Waterloo or that broke upon his men out of the red chasms in the wall of Badajoz. To honour Wellington,

Lemprière has been exhausted,—to honour Wellington, all the virtues have been conveyed from all past and all possible monuments. Great events seem to paralyze rather than rouse the mind. No good poem was written on Waterloo. The French Revolution produced no ode worthy of its good or evil deeds. Shakespeare has no statue. So the world goes. We do not grudge the thousands; Wellingtons are not too common. But do not pile over his honoured dust a monument unworthy of his fame. If the judges select one of the worst of these designs, or one without some modification, English Art will be insulted by the evil choice. Choose well and English Art will be encouraged and feel rewarded. We have the talent and we have the money to reward it. Why not do as they do in France, and put the statue on trial? Let a model of the one that obtains the premium be placed in its destined niche in St. Paul's. Let it remain there six months and abide all criticism. If it resist the warping sun of excessive praise and the pelting rain of undue blame it will deserve to be perpetuated in marble. Bas-reliefs, coloured marbles, gilding, are mere rubbish if heaped together without taste. Let us exact in whatever monument is chosen, even when the original plan is adopted, perfect modelling and proportion of the figures, a good likeness of the Duke in a characteristic and truthful attitude, well executed bas-reliefs, and extreme labour in finish in all the details. Without this we shall only have another pile of useless marble to add to those marble wigs, and three-deckers, and rigid clouds, and fat cherubim, and dusty skeletons, and Time, and nymphs, that block up Westminster.—hard and Pagan enough with their pert and pompous epikaphs. We want no more Latin epikaphs,—no more Saturns and scythes,—no more bathing-machine nymphs,—no more Minervas,—no more Pelicans; though a second Alderman Jones shall in due time give 5*l.* to the parish.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—An evening meeting of the friends of the Architectural Museum was held on Saturday last at South Kensington, when the whole of the Government buildings were thrown open to the general public. We notice with pleasure the increased usefulness and prosperity of the Architectural Museum.

Two more parts of Mr. Herbert Fry's 'National Gallery of Photographic Portraits' are on our table. All that we said in praise of Mr. Watkins's portrait of Lord Palmerston, the first of this series, we might say again of the admirable portraits of Lord Lyndhurst and Mr. Grote. The impressions are instinct with life and force—strong, shaded, Rembrandt-like; while the accompanying memoirs, with a taste and delicacy rare in these times, deal only with the actual facts of each man's career.

The Knight at the Ford is amusingly caricatured by an anonymous hand. There does not seem at the first blush much fun in drawing Mr. Milleis as a squat knight in drossy armour, riding a donkey (Mr. Ruskin), and carrying before and behind him on his saddle two children, Mr. H. Hunt and Mr. Rossetti, both easily recognizable, one by his oval chivalrous thoughtful face, and the other by his round, bluff visage, hearty and bearded. But for all this there is much honest fun and harmless personality in the drawing, which is a most successful, and even favourable, rendering of the original,—especially its twilight background, with its peal tower, dark netted trees, and dusky ford. The caricature verses, appended to the real picture and so ingeniously fabricated to meet the exigencies of the Bartholomew Fair horse. The hatching is bold and masterly, and swept in with the freedom of a wave's curve and the force of a breaker's dash.

An artist offers a suggestion to the Commissioners for collecting a National Portrait Gallery. "Understanding that the chief object of the Gallery is to give the public an opportunity of making itself acquainted with the faces and figures of the great men of the country, I was much surprised to hear that the Commissioners intended purchasing original pictures only. Now, as we know that there are many historical portraits belonging to the nobility

and others, which the nation will never have an opportunity of purchasing, would it not answer the purpose as well if the Commissioners were to secure good copies of such pictures? This course, besides being much cheaper, would be the means of encouraging young artists by finding them improving employment in copying the masterpieces of Van-dyke, Reynolds, &c. &c. I remain, &c., G. W. T."

The statue of Dr. Bichat, the last work completed by the late David d'Angers, has been solemnly unveiled in the large court of the École de Médecine. Bichat, who died about fifty years ago at the youthful age of thirty-two, is one of the most renowned medical reformers of France. His book, 'Recherches sur la Vie et la Mort,' has gained an European celebrity. In 1846 a meeting of physicians resolved to erect a statue to Bichat in the École de Médecine, and to honour him by a solemn public funeral, as his death took place at a time when the nation was entirely taken up by the great wars of the period, and had no time to do homage to a man of science. Only now, therefore, his remains have been deposited in the cemetery of Mont Parnasse. The Minister of Public Instruction presided, and the whole medical body of Paris, as well as a great many persons eminent by their rank or their literary and scientific merits, were present at the ceremony.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—For this week we must content ourselves with simply announcing that the second trial of Miss Victoire Balfé took place at the *Royal Italian Opera* on Tuesday, in 'Lucia di Lammermoor.' Her success is described by our contemporaries as having been complete in the last two acts of the opera.

The names of Mlle. Piccolomini and Signor Belletti are added to the list of singers engaged at the Norwich Festival.

Every green-house is now called a crystal palace—every grand concert chooses to be a "festival" now-a-days,—the one word like the other being open to misuse. M. Benazet, however, seems resolved to make Baden-Baden really "festal" during the coming water-season, having engaged M. Berlioz to conduct a concert, or concerts, there; at which the principal artists announced are Madame Widmann, Signor Sivori, M. Servais, and the chorus of the Carlruhe Theatre. The same "undertaker" has promised, for the delatation of the gamblers, the water-drinkers, and the loungers who resort to the *Paradise-Pandemonium* of the Black Forest, (and whose money helps him to keep its public walks in order) a new French comic opera, in two acts, 'Le Cousin de Marivaux,' by MM. L. Halévy, Batti, and Massé,—which is subsequently (as was Mr. Clapisson's 'Sylphe' last year) to be played at the *Opéra-Comique* of Paris.

An affair more noticeable than pleasant has been going on in Paris for some weeks, to which we advert in performance of our duty, which is (among other duties) to explain the "little wisdom" with which men are governed. This is the sale of the copyrights of M. Halévy's operas, advertised by his publishers for twenty years or more past, who up to the date of a recent quarrel (also advertised in their *Gazette*) could not allow that merit, or distinction, or exquisite fancy, could be wanting to any opera which it suited M. Halévy to produce or "the house" to purchase. Since the quarrel referred to, M. Halévy's copyrights (some of them extensive and expensive ones) have been flung on the market with a discounting directness which admits of no doubt; and, on Monday last, it was advertised that, if no offer for the residue—being the copyright plates and copies of eleven operas—arrives before the 31st of July, the plates of the said eleven works will be broken up. This is explicable on the part of those who wish to annoy; but it, also, throws a light on past speculation recommended by constant panegyric, not to be lost sight of by English people desirous of knowing the "why" as well as the "what" of Paris matters. An old advertisement, purporting to be copied from a Leipzig journal of the year 1782, as then put forth by a tradesman (*querc*, publisher?) of that town, is curious, if real.—"An individual, called

Mozart," says the document, "has had the impertinence to make, in defiance of me, an opera book of my drama 'Belmont and Constance.' By these presents, I solemnly protest against all such infringements of my rights. Signed, Christopher Frederic Bretzner, Author of 'The Drop of Wine.'—Has this fact appeared in any of the newer lives of Mozart? We ask, unacquainted with the most recent biography of the composer of 'Die Entführung,' by Herr Jahn. And who knows anything of Herr Bretzner?

It must suffice here to state that, as last year, Madame Ristori has been giving her English subjects a taste of her comic powers on the last evenings of her engagement by appearing in 'La Locandiera,' and in 'I Gelosi Fortunati,'—her *Mirandolina* and the yet gayer heroine of Count Giraud's trifle reminding us anew that the *Camma*, the *Medea*, the *Lady Macbeth* of Italian, French, and English tragedy is also the most charmingly elegant comic actress of modern times. We have understood that before next year Madame Ristori intends to be ready with *Phèdre*, with *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, and with some other Shakspearian heroine—M. Janin, in his best style of florid indignation, laughing down the rumour that she is not about to revisit Paris (which we fancy was counterpart to the story of the announced visit of Mlle. Sadowaki, her Italian rival). So far as London goes, Madame Ristori's visits are awkwardly timed; occurring as they do in the midst of the season and appealing by their high price of admission to the public that supports the Italian Operas, and that cannot be got into any theatre (who can wonder?) six nights a week. Her reputation, nevertheless, as a woman of genius has been widened and deepened by this second visit to England.

Who will not weep if such a man there be?
Who will not laugh if Atticus were he?

This quotation (in which tenses are altered and verbs transposed, we beg to point out for the edification of quoters on the watch,) has been whimsically recalled to us by the *day-day* proceedings of the managers of the Paris theatres. English novels and English heroes seem coming into fashion as subjects for plays. The other day, we were admiring at the last version of the loves and wrongs of the "sublime Williams," as treated by M. Dugué; and now we find that, while the *Gymnase* has been reviving 'Clarisse Harlowe,' the play cooked up out of all novels—past, present, or to come—the least decently dramatic—the *Porte St. Martin*, by way of "wet blanket" to be cast over the Boulevard loungers, who are broiling under the fiery persecution of this no-comet summer, has been giving a new drama, entitled 'Knights of the Fog'—what but a version, or perversion, of 'Jack Sheppard'! How idle this is (recalling the proverb that "idleness is the root of all evil") and how evil, we need not say. While the *Boulevard* theatre is representing its foggiest of foggy dramas to tempt a burnt-up public,—the *Théâtre Français* has been reviving that staunchest and staidest of possible classical revivals, the 'Wenceslas' of Rotrou!—the tragedy of tragedies, we might have fancied, calculated, with its dullness, to close the door of the most calm and classical theatre in the roughest weather, when people the most desired to congregate in the *salon* of Mlle. *Melpomene*—by way of escape from French fogs in the *arcades* de Rivoli and the greenhouse *galerie* of the *Palais Impérial*!

We understand that several new appearances may be expected to take place at the London theatres when they re-open after their holiday time,—not (be it added) before such are eminently required, now that the taste of the time is obviously working back towards a complete representation of the play to be represented, as something better than a performance by one "star" and a bundle of sticks. A taste for the domestic drama is on the increase,—not, however, that drama of impossible ploughboys, charming milkmaids in *Pamela* caps, and white-haired, patriotic British farmers in scarlet waistcoats, which was so popular, and which demanded so little truth or nature in its personation,—but the drama of modern life and natural feeling. Then, too, we fancy that the reign of

electric lights, live orange trees from Chiswick, and fountains of real water, as substitutes for appeals to the intellect, is drawing to a close. Now is the time for a "good company" to draw the "good company" of London—and for gentlemen and ladies to attempt such graceful mirth, airy fancy, and true poetry in personation and delivery as gentlemen and ladies may bear and care to see. These rumours arrive together with the usual reports of coming arrangements and disarrangements,—nine-tenths of which are only good to be disbelieved, and therefore not worth quoting. One, however, we have reason to fancy correct, and we give it as sequel and contradiction to a rumour adverted to last week. This implies a pause in Mr. Dillon's labours, since it assures us that an opera in English is to be attempted during the autumn and winter months—the place to be the *Lyceum Theatre*, the speculators Miss L. Pyne and Mr. Harrison, and the conductor Mr. Alfred Mellon.—The promoters of the *Opera Buffa* at the *St. James's Theatre* have not (we are told) as yet made the engagement which is of first importance, that of a conductor. The names of Mr. Benedict, Signori Biletta and Randegger have been all mentioned.

MISCELLANEA

An Ounce of Gold.—In your otherwise able article on coinage, you appear to have fallen too easily into the delusion that the value of an ounce of gold can be written more shortly in the present system than in the decimal system. Allow me just to write them. Decimal system—£3·89375: one letter, six figures, and a dot. Present system—£3·17·10½: one letter, seven figures, two dots, and a stroke; more to write and much harder to print. Being one of those who have thought on the subject, allow me strongly to recommend you whenever anything of this kind is asserted by an Overstonian, not to be daunted, but actually write down and count, and in 19 cases out of 20 you will find the decimal system the shortest. You seem to apologize and to consider that putting 75 for $\frac{3}{4}$ is giving the present system an advantage, but 75 is shorter than $\frac{3}{4}$. Nothing but actual writing down and counting will show the truth. V. S.

Bed of the Nile.—If the whole basin of the Nile underwent a subsidence and then a subsequent elevation, as described in the *Athenæum* of July 18 by Dr. Buist, the waters of the river must have participated in the event and have preserved their relative level with the banks. The registries at Semneh require for their solution some phenomenon which should apply to the water alone, not to the banks. TORQUAY, July 21. W. HURLEY.

The Ordnance Survey.—The head-quarters of the Survey are at Southampton, and thence all orders connected with the administration and conduct of the Survey are issued, and all the maps and plans of Great Britain are there engraved and printed. It is contemplated, however, to remove the head-quarters to London, still keeping at Southampton the engraving and publication. The number of persons employed on the survey on the 31st of March last was, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel superintending, 16 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Quartermaster, 480 non-commissioned officers and Sappers of the corps of Royal Engineers, 960 civil assistants, and 609 labourers, making a total number of 2,069 persons; but in consequence of the reduction of the grants for the Survey the number is now reduced to 1,282. The series of Ordnance plans now produced consist—1, of plans of towns of above 4,000 inhabitants on the scale of 1-500 or 10-56 feet to a mile, or 41 feet 8 inches to an inch; 2, of plans of parishes, with tables of areas, in the cultivated districts, on the 1-2500 scale, or the scale of one square inch to one acre; 3, of plans of counties, on the scale of six inches to one mile, the plans of the towns and parishes being reduced from the larger scales by photography, and at a trifling cost; and, 4, of a plan of the kingdom, on the scale of one inch to one mile, the plans of the six-inch scale being reduced by photography.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. T.—A. S.—R. C.—S.—E. W. F.—J. S. H.—Author of 'Shining after Rain'—P. E. N.—M. M., Florence—received.

WORKS

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BONUS TABLE,

Showing the Additions made to Policies of 1,000l. each.

Date of Insurance.	Amount of Addition made as on Feb. 1, 1851.	as on Feb. 1, 1856.	Sum Payable after Death.
1829.....	£298 16 0	£114 9 0	£412 15 0
1830.....	323 14 0	134 10 0	458 4 0
1831.....	341 12 0	143 9 0	485 1 0
1832.....	361 3 0	153 7 0	514 10 0
1833.....	381 15 0	163 15 0	544 10 0
1834.....	401 15 0	173 15 0	574 10 0
1835.....	421 15 0	183 15 0	604 10 0
1836.....	441 15 0	193 15 0	634 10 0
1837.....	461 15 0	203 15 0	664 10 0
1838.....	481 15 0	213 15 0	694 10 0
1839.....	501 15 0	223 15 0	724 10 0
1840.....	521 15 0	233 15 0	754 10 0
1841.....	541 15 0	243 15 0	784 10 0
1842.....	561 15 0	253 15 0	814 10 0
1843.....	581 15 0	263 15 0	844 10 0
1844.....	601 15 0	273 15 0	874 10 0
1845.....	621 15 0	283 15 0	904 10 0
1846.....	641 15 0	293 15 0	934 10 0
1847.....	661 15 0	303 15 0	964 10 0
1848.....	681 15 0	313 15 0	994 10 0
1849.....	701 15 0	323 15 0	1,024 10 0
1850.....	721 15 0	333 15 0	1,054 10 0
1851.....	741 15 0	343 15 0	1,084 10 0
1852.....	761 15 0	353 15 0	1,114 10 0
1853.....	781 15 0	363 15 0	1,144 10 0
1854.....	801 15 0	373 15 0	1,174 10 0
1855.....	821 15 0	383 15 0	1,204 10 0
1856.....	841 15 0	393 15 0	1,234 10 0
1857.....	861 15 0	403 15 0	1,264 10 0
1858.....	881 15 0	413 15 0	1,294 10 0
1859.....	901 15 0	423 15 0	1,324 10 0
1860.....	921 15 0	433 15 0	1,354 10 0
1861.....	941 15 0	443 15 0	1,384 10 0
1862.....	961 15 0	453 15 0	1,414 10 0
1863.....	981 15 0	463 15 0	1,444 10 0
1864.....	1,001 15 0	473 15 0	1,474 10 0
1865.....	1,021 15 0	483 15 0	1,504 10 0
1866.....	1,041 15 0	493 15 0	1,534 10 0
1867.....	1,061 15 0	503 15 0	1,564 10 0
1868.....	1,081 15 0	513 15 0	1,594 10 0
1869.....	1,101 15 0	523 15 0	1,624 10 0
1870.....	1,121 15 0	533 15 0	1,654 10 0
1871.....	1,141 15 0	543 15 0	1,684 10 0
1872.....	1,161 15 0	553 15 0	1,714 10 0
1873.....	1,181 15 0	563 15 0	1,744 10 0
1874.....	1,201 15 0	573 15 0	1,774 10 0
1875.....	1,221 15 0	583 15 0	1,804 10 0
1876.....	1,241 15 0	593 15 0	1,834 10 0
1877.....	1,261 15 0	603 15 0	1,864 10 0
1878.....	1,281 15 0	613 15 0	1,894 10 0
1879.....	1,301 15 0	623 15 0	1,924 10 0
1880.....	1,321 15 0	633 15 0	1,954 10 0
1881.....	1,341 15 0	643 15 0	1,984 10 0
1882.....	1,361 15 0	653 15 0	2,014 10 0
1883.....	1,381 15 0	663 15 0	2,044 10 0
1884.....	1,401 15 0	673 15 0	2,074 10 0
1885.....	1,421 15 0	683 15 0	2,104 10 0
1886.....	1,441 15 0	693 15 0	2,134 10 0
1887.....	1,461 15 0	703 15 0	2,164 10 0
1888.....	1,481 15 0	713 15 0	2,194 10 0
1889.....	1,501 15 0	723 15 0	2,224 10 0
1890.....	1,521 15 0	733 15 0	2,254 10 0
1891.....	1,541 15 0	743 15 0	2,284 10 0
1892.....	1,561 15 0	753 15 0	2,314 10 0
1893.....	1,581 15 0	763 15 0	2,344 10 0
1894.....	1,601 15 0	773 15 0	2,374 10 0
1895.....	1,621 15 0	783 15 0	2,404 10 0
1896.....	1,641 15 0	793 15 0	2,434 10 0
1897.....	1,661 15 0	803 15 0	2,464 10 0
1898.....	1,681 15 0	813 15 0	2,494 10 0
1899.....	1,701 15 0	823 15 0	2,524 10 0
1900.....	1,721 15 0	833 15 0	2,554 10 0

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Prospectuses and forms of proposal, &c. may be obtained on application at the Society's Office, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

March, 1857. W. M. SAMUEL DOWNS, Actuary.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,
48, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.
FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.

Established December, 1833.

Directors.
Chairman.—SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.—CHARLES LUSINGTON, Esq.

Francis Bennet, Esq. Robert Ingham, Esq. M.P.
John Broadbent, Esq. Robert Sheppard, Esq.
Thomas Castle, Esq. Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
William Miller Christy, Esq. William Tyler, Esq.
John Falham, Esq. Charles Wetham, Esq.
Charles Gilpin, Esq. M.P.

Physicians.
J. T. Conquest, M.D. F.R.S. Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

Bankers. Messrs. Brown, Jackson & Co., and Bank of England.

Solicitors. Messrs. Davidson, Esq.

Consulting Actuary. Charles Ansell, Esq. F.R.S.

Abstract of the DIRECTORS' REPORT for the Year ending 30th November, 1856:

Number of Policies effected from the commencement of the Institution in Dec. 1833 19,617

Amount paid in Claims £609,161 11 11

Amount returned to the Assured in Abatement of Premiums in the 17 years ending Nov. 30, 1856 £240,134 11 8

Additions to Policies by way of Bonus £198,564 0 0

Annual Income, after deducting 33,348 l. abatement of Premiums £293,735 7 2

The Amount of Capital arising exclusively from the Premiums paid by the Members, who are themselves the sole Proprietors, and among whom alone the whole profit is divided £1,381,606 5 11

At the last division of surplus profits made up to Nov. 30, 1856, the reductions effected on 89 per cent. on the original amount of Premiums, according to the age of the member, and the time the policy had been in force; and the bonuses ranged in like manner from 50 to 75 per cent. on the amount of premiums received during the preceding five years.

The next DIVISION will be made up to the 30th of November 1857.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st of July, are reminded that the same must be paid within 30 days of that date.

The Prospectus, with the Report of the Directors, for 1856, may now be had on application at the Office.

June 17, 1857. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Cornhill, and 10, Abchurch-lane, London; College-green, Dublin; and Grosvenor-street, Manchester.
INSTITUTED IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE, A.D. 1714.

Directors, Trustees, &c.
J. REMINGTON MILLS, Esq. Chairman.
HENRY ALDWIN SOAMES, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

James Bentley, Esq. John Payer, Esq.
Thomas Bodley, Esq. John Rogers, Esq.
Daniel Britton, Esq. Henry Kutt, Esq.
Nicholas Charrington, Esq. George Spencer Smith, Esq.
S. Preston Child, Esq. Richd. Horneum Bailey, Esq.
William Gilpin, Esq. W. Foster White, Esq.
Thomas Lewis, Esq. Samuel Wilson, Esq. Ald.
Thomas Mills, Esq. M.P. Stephen Wilson, Esq.

The Directors are ready to receive Proposals for insuring every description of Property in Great Britain and Ireland, including Ships in Dock, Rent of Houses, Loss by Fire from Lightning, and Farming Stock.

BONUS ON LIFE POLICIES.—The following will show the relative Amounts of the Bonus added to the Sum Insured, on Policies for 1,000 l. effected in Great Britain, according to the Ages of the Lives when Assured:—

Age when Policy effected. Amount of Premium for the last Seven Years. Bonus for the same time.

20 100 100 Being about 70 per cent. on such amount of premium.

25 125 8 10 105 Being 60 per cent. ditto.

30 150 16 2 120 Being 50 per cent. ditto.

35 175 8 4 140 Being 45 per cent. ditto.

By having the Annual Premium reduced for the next seven years, which in many cases extinguished the same for that period.

Or, by adding the amount to the sum insured. Or, the present value thereof was received immediately in money.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Offices, as above, or by written application to the Secretary.

Policy Stamps and Medical Fees paid by this Company.

Advances are made on the sole Security of Policies effected with this Office to the extent of their value.

Two-thirds only of the Premium may be paid until death.

Decreasing and Increasing Rates of Premium.

Famous whose Lives are Assured, and not being of seafaring occupation, are allowed during peace to pass by sea from one part of Europe, direct to any other part thereof, in steam or other decked vessels.

W. B. LEWIS, Secretary.

THE ATHENÆUM

Established 1847.
BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

Amount Assured £1,811,000 0 0
Annual Income £31,289 14 0
Accumulated Fund £110,000 0 0

JAMES INGALLS, Secretary.
Applications for Agencies to be made to the Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
39, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
Established 1834.

This is a purely Mutual Life Assurance Society, with a Capital of more than 200,000 l. invested in Government and Real Securities, created entirely by the steady accumulation of the Premiums, and all belonging to the Members. The Assurances in force are, 1,380,000 l. and the Income upwards of 85,000 l. per annum.

Detailed Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal, together with the List of Bonuses paid on the Claims of the past Year, and the General Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Society to the 31st December last, will be given on a written or personal application.

CHARLES INGALLS, Actuary.

STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA'S STANDARD BAROMETER.
NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA'S Patent MAXIMUM THERMOMETER.

NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA'S Patent MERCURIAL MINIMUM THERMOMETER.
NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA'S WET and DRY BULB HYGROMETER.

GLAISHER'S RAIN GAUGE.
MOFFATT'S OZONOMETER.

ATMOSPHERIC ELECTROMETER.
NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA'S Patent Thermometer for SOLAR and TERRESTRIAL RADIATION.

All the above Instruments are of Standard accuracy, and much as recommended by the COUNCIL of the BRITISH METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA,
Instrument Makers to H.R.H. Prince Albert,
The Royal Observatories Greenwich and Kew, the American Government, &c.

11, HATTON-GARDEN, LONDON.
Illustrated Price Lists sent by post on receipt of a stamped envelope.

ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES.—SMITH & BECK,
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS,
6, COLCHESTER-ROW, LONDON.

Have received
The COUNCIL MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION of 1851.

The FIRST-CLASS PRIZE MEDAL of the PARIS EXHIBITION of 1855.

"For the excellence of their Microscopes."

An Illustrated Pamphlet of the 101 EDUCATIONAL MICROSCOPE, sent by post on receipt of six postage stamps.

A GENERAL CATALOGUE for MARCH, 1857, may be had on application.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S Improved COMPOUND MICROSCOPE, 3/2 Marton-street, 3/2, 3/2, 3/2. Both these are from Amadio, of Threlknot-street, and are excellent of their kind, the more expensive especially.

*A Large Assortment of Achromatic Microscopes.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S Botanical Microscopes, packed in Mahogany case, with three powers, condenser, pinners, and two slides; will show the Antinuclears in water. Price 18s. 6d.—Address 7, Threlknot-street.

A Large Assortment of Achromatic Microscopes.

It is marvellously cheap, and on application, which the lover of nature can wish it to accomplish, either at home or in the open air.—*The Field*, June 6, 1857.

MICROSCOPES, at SPENCER BROWNING & Co.'s—Compound Microscopes, with objects, &c. from 6s. 6d.—The School Microscope, two powers, six objects, in case, 12s. 6d.—Stout's Microscope, 2s. 6d.—All on application.

Complete Illustrated Catalogue, free, on receipt of four stamps, to Spencer Browning & Co. 111, Minories, E. Established Ninety Years.—Trade supplied.

J. W. BENSON'S WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTORY, 33 and 34, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON. Established 1748.—J. W. Benson, Manufacturer of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of every description, construction, and pattern, invites attention to his magnificent and unprecedented display of Watches, which is admitted to be the largest and best selected stock in London. It consists of Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Detached Lever, Horizontal, and Vertical Movements, Jewelled, &c. with all the latest improvements, mounted in superbly-finished engine-turned and engraved Gold and Silver Cases, and can only be obtained at this Manufactory. If the important requisites, superiority of finish, combined with accuracy of performance, dependability, and reasonableness of price, are wished for, the intending purchaser should visit this Manufactory, or send for the ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, published by J. W. BENSON, which contains full particulars of the various watches, sketches, prices, and directions as to what watch to buy, where to buy it, and how to use it. Several hundred letters have been received from persons who have bought Watches at this Manufactory, bearing testimony to the correct performances of the same.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—From the *Morning Post*, Oct. 30, 1856—"Exhibits exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure." From the *Morning Chronicle*, Oct. 30—"Excellence of design and perfection in workmanship." From the *Morning Advertiser*, Nov. 1—"The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stands second to none." From the *Morning Herald*, Nov. 3—"The high standing of Mr. Benson as a London manufacturer must secure for him a large amount of patronage." From the *Globe*, Nov. 2—"All that can be desired, in finish, taste, and design."

GOLD WATCHES, Horizontal Movements, Jewelled, &c. accurate time-keepers, 3s. 6d. 12s. 6d. 15s. 18s. 20s. each. Gold Lever Watches, jewelled and highly-finished movements, 6s. 6d. 8s. 10s. 12s. 15s. 18s. 20s. 22s. 25s. 28s. 30s. each.

SILVER WATCHES, Horizontal Movements, Jewelled, &c. exact time-keepers, 2s. 12s. 15s. 18s. 20s. 22s. 25s. 28s. 30s. each. Silver Lever Watches, highly-finished, jewelled movements, 3s. 6d. 4s. 6d. 5s. 6d. 6s. 6d. 7s. 6d. 8s. 6d. 9s. 6d. 10s. 6d. 11s. 6d. 12s. 6d. 13s. 6d. 14s. 6d. 15s. 6d. 16s. 6d. 17s. 6d. 18s. 6d. 19s. 6d. 20s. 6d. 21s. 6d. 22s. 6d. 23s. 6d. 24s. 6d. 25s. 6d. 26s. 6d. 27s. 6d. 28s. 6d. 29s. 6d. 30s. 6d.

Carriage paid, to Scotland, Ireland, Wales, or any part of the kingdom, upon receipt of Post-office or Bankers' order, made payable to J. W. BENSON, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London.

Merchants, Shippers, and Watch Clubs supplied. Old Watches taken in Exchange.

F. DENT, sole Successor to E. J. Dent in all

his patent rights and business at 61, Strand, and 34 and 35, Royal Exchange, London. Watches, Chronometers, Pocket Watches, and Clocks, made to the Order and Prices of Albert, and Maker of the GREAT CLOCK FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. Ladies' Gold Watches, Eight Guineas. Gentlemen's, Ten Guineas; strong Silver Lever Watches, Six Guineas. Church Clocks, with Compensated Pendulum, 55 l.—No connection with 23, Cockspur-street.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the RECENT IMPROVEMENTS: STRONG FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH and DEED BOXES.—Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices may be had on application.

CHUBB & SON, 57 St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 29, Lord-street, Liverpool; 14, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley Fields, Wolverhampton.

PARIS FIRST-CLASS AND LONDON PRIZE MEDALS.

WATHERSTON & BROGDEN,
GOLDSMITHS and JEWELLERS,
Manufactory, 16, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

HEAL & SON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE contains Designs and Prices of 180 different Articles of BED-ROOM FURNITURE, as well as of 100 Bedsteads, and Prices of every Description of Bedding, Stairs, by post.—HEAL & SON, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bed-room Furniture Manufacturers, 106, Tottenham-court-road, W.

FISHER'S DRESSING CASES; FISHER'S PORTMANTEAUS, and TRAVELLING BAGS, 108, STRAND.
Catalogues post free.

WOOD VIOLET.—H. BREIDENBACH has in great perfection Wood Violet Essence, price 3s. 6d.—Wood Violet Essence, 1s. 6d.—Wood Violet Mouth Wash, 1s. 6d.—Wood Violet Toilet Soap, 1s. 6d.—Wood Violet Hair Oil, 1s. 6d.—Wood Violet Cologne, 1s. 6d.—H. BREIDENBACH, Perfumer to the Queen, 125, Tottenham-court-road, W. (Facing Kidney-street).

LA DUCHESSE PERFUME, the most agreeable and durable of the day. Price 3s. 6d. Obtainable of every vendor of Perfumery. None genuine without Philippon & Co.'s Signature, 1, Budge-row, St. Paul's, London.—*The Pomade*, 3s. 6d. 1s. 6d.—*The Comete*, 3s. 6d. 1s. 6d.—*The Soap*, 1s. 6d. all scented with this delicious Perfume.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—Marking Linen, Bill Cotton, Book, &c. with the PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES prevents the ink spreading and never washes out. Initial Plate, 1s. Name, 2s. Set of Movable Numbers, 2s. Crest Plate, 5s.; with Directions. Post free for stamps.—T. COULETON, Patente, 3, Long-acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane.

MATRESSES, WARRANTED NOT TO WEAR HOLLOW in the MIDDLE.—HEAL & SON have patented an Improvement of Manufacture of Mattresses, which prevents the material feeling like a mass, as it does in all Mattresses made in the ordinary way. The PATENT MATRESSES are made of the very best Wool and Horse-hair only, are rather thicker than usual, and the price are but a trifle higher than other good Mattresses. Their ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, and BEDROOM FURNITURE, sent by post on receipt of four stamps, and is sent FREE BY POST.—HEAL & SON, 106, Tottenham-court-road, W.

DURABILITY OF GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta Percha Tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter, from the culinary production of the East. It is an exquisite relish with Fish, Meat, Poultry, and Game, and forms a valuable addition to Soups, Minces, Hashes, Stews, Meat Pies and Puddings, as well as to Salads of every kind. It is sold in Sticks and Chop, and imparts a highly delicate and aromatic flavour.

To be had of all Sauce Venders, and of the sole Wholesale Agents, GILBERT & BLACKWELL, Furveyors to the Queen, 21, Soho-square, London.

QUITE NEW.

SOYER'S SULTANA'S SAUCE.—A most refreshing and pleasing stimulant to the appetite, composed principally of Turkish condiments combined with various culinary productions of the East. It is an exquisite relish with Fish, Meat, Poultry, and Game, and forms a valuable addition to Soups, Minces, Hashes, Stews, Meat Pies and Puddings, as well as to Salads of every kind. It is sold in Sticks and Chop, and imparts a highly delicate and aromatic flavour.

To be had of all Sauce Venders, and of the sole Wholesale Agents, GILBERT & BLACKWELL, Furveyors to the Queen, 21, Soho-square, London.

COCO-NUT FIBRE MATTING.

TRELOAK'S IS THE BEST.
Prize Medals awarded—London, New York, and Paris.
Catalogues, containing Prices and every particular, post free.
Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE LAUNDRY.

And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESSES to be THE FINEST STARCH EVER USED.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

EDWARDS'S SMOKE-CONSUMING KITCHEN-RANGE.—This Range, now brought to perfection, was the only one that received a First-Class Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. It has large Roasting Ovens, a single Hot Plate, and insures a saving of 40 per cent. in fuel over Ranges on the ordinary construction. To be seen in daily operation at the Exhibition of 1855. Illustrated Prospectuses, with testimonials, sent on application.

Manufacturers of DR. ARNOTT'S SMOKE-CONSUMING FIRE-GRATE.

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Salt Jars

Ornament

Children's

Bed-hang

ELKINGTON & Co., PATENTERS OF THE ELECTRO-PLATE. MANUFACTURING SILVER, BRASS, &c. The object of this establishment is to add to their extensive Stock a large variety of New Designs in the highest class of Art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade). The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1857.

Each article bears their mark, E. & Co., under a Crown; and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's Patent Process afford no guarantee of quality.

REGENT-STREET, and 44, MURDOCH-STREET, LONDON; and at their MANUFACTORY, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM. Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Re-plating and Gilding as usual.

OSLERS' TABLE GLASS, CHANDELIERES, LUSTRES, &c. 44, Oxford-street, London, conducted in connection with their Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1807. Richly cut and engraved Decanters in great variety, Wine Glasses, Water Jugs, Goblets, and all kinds of Table Glass at exceedingly moderate prices. Crystal glass Chandeliers, of new and elegant designs, for Gas or Candles. A large stock of Foreign Ornamental Glass always on view. Furnishing orders executed with despatch.

MR. MECHE, 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, and 113, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, respectfully submit the following LIST of his MANUFACTURES, a very large Assortment of each article being ready for immediate inspection.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, from 12s. to 30s. guineas each.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING BAGS, of the newest and most approved patterns.

DESPATCH BOXES, with real Bramah and Gubb's Locks.

PAPIER-MACHÉ NOVELTIES, the largest display in the world.

MEDICAL MANUFACTURES, in Inkstands, Envelope and Blotting Cases, Caskets and Book Slides.

FRENCH BRONZES and ORNAMENTAL GOODS.

WRITING DESKS in all the choicest Woods.

LADIES' WORK BOXES and WORK TABLES.

RAZORS, PEN-KNIVES, SCISSORS, and NEEDLES.

TEA CADDIES and CADDIES.

TABLE CUTLERY of every description.

Every Article marked in plain figures, warranted as to quality, and exchanged if not approved.

4, Leadenhall-street, and 113, Regent-street, London.

BATHS and TOILETTE WARE.—WILLIAMS'S BURTON has ONE LARGE SHOW-ROOM devoted exclusively to the DISPLAY of BATHS and TOILETTE WARE. The Stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make this Establishment the most distinguished in this country. Portable Showers, 12s. 6d. to 30s.; Pillar Showers, 12s. 6d. to 30s.; Sponging, 12s. 6d. to 30s.; Hip, 12s. 6d. to 30s. A large assortment of (Gas Furnace, Hot and Cold Plugs, Vapour, and Camp Shower Baths. Toilette Ware in great variety, from 12s. 6d. to 30s. the set of three.

HEALTHY and LUXURIOUS BED.—The PATENT RHODOLINE, or EASY SPRING BED, yields an equal, gentle, and grateful support and rest to all parts of the body, is remarkably clean, and so freely ventilated, that even in long illnesses it cannot become heated or unwholesome, and is indeed, for comfort and health, superior to the air, water, or any other Bed. The "Portable Rhodoline," forming instantaneously either a settee, couch, or bed, is invaluable to an invalid. Price 3s. 10s.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S NEW LIST of BEDS, BEDDING and BEDSTEADS is NOW READY, and can be had gratis. The quality of Bed, Mattresses, &c., of every description he is able to guarantee; they are made on the premises, in the presence of customers; their prices are in harmony with those which have tended to make his house ironmongery establishment the most extensive in the kingdom.

Feather beds, from 5 0 to 25 0 0	
German spring mattresses, from 2 0 0 to 7 0 0	
Wool spring mattresses, from 2 0 0 to 7 0 0	
Home-hair mattresses, from 10 0 0 to 15 0 0	
Wool mattresses, from 2 0 0 to 7 0 0	
Flock mattresses, from 0 6 0 to 0 13 0 0	
Best Alva and cotton mattresses, from 0 6 0 to 0 13 0 0	
Sheets, from 0 6 0 to 0 13 0 0	
Blankets, from 0 3 0 to 1 0 0	
Toilet quilts, from 0 4 0 to 1 7 6	
Counterpanes, from 0 2 6 to 0 15 0	
Portable folding beds, from 0 13 0 to 0 15 0	
Patent iron bedsteads, with dovetail joints, from 0 15 0 to 9 0 0	
Ornamental bedsteads, from 2 10 0 to 30 0 0	
Children's cots, from 0 13 0 to 6 0 0	
Bed-hangings, in every variety, per set, from 0 14 0 to 10 0 0	

PAPIER-MACHÉ and IRON TEA-TRAYS.—An assortment of TEA-TRAYS and WAITERS wholly unprecedented, whether as to extent, variety, or novelty.

New Oval Papier-Maché Trays, per set of three, from 20s. to 10s. guineas.
Ditto, Iron shape, from 12s. to 4s. guineas.
Portable folding beds, from 7s. 6d. per dozen.

Round and Gothic Waiters, Cakes and Bread Baskets, equally low.

In these premises, formed of eight houses, is on show the most magnificent stock of GENERAL HOUSE IRONMONGERY, with Cutlery, Nickel Silver, Plated Goods, Baths, Brushes, Turnery, Clocks, Chandeliers, Lamp Glasses, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-hangings, as arranged in Sixteen large Show-rooms, as to afford to parties furnishing facilities in the selection of goods that cannot be hoped for elsewhere.

Illustrated Catalogues sent (per post) free.
31, OXFORD-STREET, W. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4, 5, and 6, PRINCE'S-PLACE, London.
Established 1820.

LOOKING-GLASSES are cheap when they are

only good both in design and quality. NO OTHER LOOKING-GLASSES will be found so much cheaper (quality compared) than those of any other house. C. N. begs to call particular attention to the fact that his Glass stands unequalled for polish and purity of colour, which has gained a high reputation for his manufactory, which has been unrivalled upwards of thirty-five years. The great care displayed in the design and superiority of the workmanship, the most refined taste. The Stock, which is acknowledged to be the most extensive in the kingdom, and comprising every article connected with Gilding and Decorative, will afford every facility to independent purchasers. Residing in all its branches. Experienced persons sent to give Estimates free of charge.—308 and 309, Oxford-street. Manufactory, 3 and 4, Great Chapel-street.

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S New Pattern and Penetrating Tooth Brushes. Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Sympa Sponges; and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery for the Toilet. The Tooth Brushes search thoroughly between the divisions of the Teeth and clean them most effectually.—The brushes never come loose. M., B. & Co. are sole makers of the Oatmeal and Gumbo, and Orie Root Soaps, sold in tablets (bearing their names and address) at 6d. each; of Metcalfe's celebrated Alkane Tooth Powder, 2s. per box; and the New Bubbles.—Sole Establishment, 1308 and 131, Oxford-street, 2nd and 3rd doors West from Holles-street, London.

CHARACTER FROM HANDWRITING.—Mr. WARREN, of 9, Great College-street Westminster, continues, with great success, to Delineate the Character of Individuals from their Handwriting.—All persons desirous of testing his Art, are invited to forward a specimen of their ordinary writing, together with 13 postage-stamps, and a mention of their sex and age, to the above address.

KNOW THYSELF.—MARIE COUPELLE, the original Graphologist, continues to give her useful and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style of description peculiarly her own, and never before attempted in this country. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or the true character of any friend in whom they are interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and the first name of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsolicited.—From F. N. "I received yours, and consider your skill surprising.—C. S. "Your description of the young lady's character is remarkably correct.—W. "Your interesting answer to my note is quite true.—H. W. "Your line sketch of my character is marvellously correct.—Miss F. "Mamma says the character you sent me is a true one."

LADIES find "BARNES'S SANATIVE FLUID" the most efficient application for ROUGHNESS of the SKIN, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, and CHAPS. The sanative fluid is of vegetable origin, innocuous, pleasant to use, and does not soil the dress. Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.—1, Trevor-treasure, opposite the Barnards, Knighbridge, S.W.

BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP, recommended as the best for producing a clear and healthy Skin, being the old Yellow Soap, made expressly for the purpose, of the best materials, and not scented. Sold only in 12 packets of either four or eight cakes, each containing one ounce and a half of soap. Each cake is stamped "Brecknell's Skin Soap."

A GOOD SET OF TEETH Ever insures favourable impressions, while their preservation is of the utmost importance to every individual, both as regards the general health by the proper mastication of food, and the consequent preservation of the system.

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